**BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR**

gives nature the mild assistance needed for the regulation of the menses. It is of wonderful aid to the girl just entering womanhood, to the wife, and to the woman approaching or going through the turn of life. Women who suffer from any unnatural drain, any bearing-down pains in the lower abdomen, falling or displacement of the womb, can quickly cure their troubles at home, completely away from the eyes of a physician. A few doses taken each month will regulate the menses perfectly.

Large bottles sold by druggists for $1.
The Bradfield Regulator Company Atlanta, Ga

**The Evening Sentinel.**

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1900.

READERS OF THE SENTINEL WHEN TAKING THEIR SUMMER VACATIONS, CAN HAVE THE PAPER SENT TO THEM FOR TEN CENTS A WEEK. THE ADDRESS WILL BE CHANGD AS OFTEN AS DESIRED.

TONIGHT.

Letter Carriers' Association, No 116, at government building.
Lodges -Queen Esther, No. 324, D. of R; Rathbone Sisters.

The Duke of the Abruzzi having started from Italy some time since to look for Andree in the Arctic regions, Captain W. Bade di Wismar has now started from the east coast of Spitzbergen to look for the Duke of the Abruzzi.

The bubonic plague scare in Brazil is attributed by Eduardo Olendorff, of Buenos Ayres, to the fact that the president of Brazil owes a visit of courtesy to the president of the Argentine republic, but fears that should he make it there will be a revolution during his absence, and he will be deposed. Accordingly to avoid the visit he has himself started the plague story.

The Twentieth Century Revival Commission has been organized to encourage the renewals of the old-fashioned Methodist revivals throughout the country and to bring about the conversion of two million people before the end of the year 1901. William W. Cooper, of Kenosha, Wis., where the movement appears to be strongest, has agreed to devote his whole time to the commission, as secretary, without salary.

Swift Wright, formerly editor and proprietor of the Daily Journal, of Logansport, is now prime minister to President Jiminez, of San Domingo. Wright was a first lieutenant in the recruiting service prior to the Cuban war. He was in Cuba when Jiminez organized the revolution and went with the general to San Domingo. It is said that Jiminez owes much of his success to Wright's fertility of resource.

There is considerable discussion of the statistics gathered by a magazine writer to show that lightning is not extremely dangerous. The statistics show that only 312 persons were struck in this country last year. While it is true that not every bolt of lightning finds a human target it is equally true the fatalities are kept to a low number because a large proportion of the American people know enough to go in out of the wet. Lightning rarely injures any person who is indoors and out of line of drafts between doors and windows.

THE PEKIN ATROCITY.

Although the native stories of the Pekin butchery have not been officially confirmed, there is hardly the vestige of a disposition to doubt their substantial accuracy. Here and in Japan and Europe there is a sorrowful common belief that all the foreign diplomats, women and children, and legation guards in Pekin have been butchered.

Even if it were otherwise, nothing could be done for their relief. It is no longer a question of marching on Pekin; it is rather one of holding Tien Tsin. The Russian and British admirals at Taku believe that not less than a hundred and forty thousand Chinese troops are between Tien Tsin and Pekin, while an army of ninety thousand, under General Nieh is reported as marching on the former place. The foreigners at Pekin having been slaughtered, and the emperor and empress dowager disposed of in some effective manner, it is to be expected that Prince Tuan will dispatch the bulk of his forces to drive the internationals out of the river cities. Tien Tsin will not be able to hold out against Nieh unless re-enforcements arrive a great deal faster than they are likely to. Even the feasibility of a stand at Taku should the Chinese armies unite against it may be open to some question. So the day of vengeance for the murder of the legation people is far distant, and it will not come this side of the autumn in all probability. The rainy season is on, and Pekin could not be reached by a flying column before September, even if there were sufficient troops at hand for the enterprise. In short, nothing can be done offensively, for weeks yet, or until a force of at least fifty thousand soldiers has been added to the twenty thousand now at hand. If these certainly the hordes which will fall upon them within the next few days and hold the ground already in occupation, they will do well.

THE TICKET IS GOOD.

The ticket nominated by the democrats at Kansas City is a good ticket, a strong ticket, a clean ticket, a satisfactory ticket, and a ticket calculated to win votes and carry the election in November.

The nomination of William Jennings Bryan for the presidency, while a foregone conclusion, was not by that fact robbed of intense and important interest. Since his nomination at Chicago four years ago he has had a hold on the affections, the respect and the confidence of the democratic masses that no earthly power could destroy. In his nomination the convention was obedient to the uncompromising demand of very nearly 100 per cent. of the voters who make up the democratic forces of today. He was the choice of the democratic allies in the silver republican party and in the less radical wing of the now divided populist party. His nomination is as satisfactory and inspiring as it was inevitable.

Eulogy of Mr. Bryan as a democrat, as a citizen, as a man and as a leader and statesman seems a waste of words. His life and his character are known of all men. He believes in the people. His political creed is summed up in the one vital principle that in a republic the popular will should control and that the greatest good to the greatest number should be the highest end of the law. He is honest, courageous, frank, manly and sympathetic. No man owns him and no man can control him in the performance of duty. His conscience is his mentor. What he does is what he believes to be right and his wisdom has been seldom matched by any American statesman. To his magnificent leadership the democratic party has again committed itself and in the great battle that is soon to begin William Jennings Bryan will lend inspiration, courage and hope to his millions of devoted followers. It is seldom vouchsafed to any man to possess such qualities of the great leader and democrats are proud for the privilege of loyalty to William J. Bryan.

Hon. Adlai Stevenson, nominated for vice president, is a splendid citizen, a man of abilities, of blameless life, pure character and has the splendid advantage of having once made a successful race for the vice presidency. He is a sterling democrat and exceedingly popular. His name will be a tower of strength in Illionis, which gave its electoral vote for a democratic presidential ticket for the first and only time to the ticket upon which Mr. Stevenson had a place. As vice president Mr. Stevenson administered his office with dignity and ability. His nomination yesterday has won prompt approval of all democrats everywhere.

Bryan and Stevenson sounds well is well and with them it will be well and for country likewise, in November.

The Tennessee convict coal mine is a paying institution. It is estimated that the enterprise will show a profit of over $100,000 for the past six months.

# GREAT FOR SPORT

BRITAIN WORRIED LITTLE BY WORLD TRAGEDIES.

SMALL THOUGHT OF CHINA

EVEN FORGETS THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

WILLIE WALLY ASTOR'S WOE

INSULT OF CAPTAIN MILNE CONDEMNED.

[Copyrighted, 1900, The Associated Press.] London, July 7.—Truly Great Britain is the land of sport. British soldiers are fighting a barbarous enemy in the far east, in a dramatic endeavor to have the lives of some of their fellow countrymen and maintain the country's prestige; British soldiers are engaged in a similar task in Ashanti, where British officers, women and children are in danger of being massacred by revolting savages and a quarter of million Britishers are still grappling with the stupendous military and civil difficulties that must be overcome before South Africa is pacified, yet at home racing, cricket, running, rowing, polo, tennis and athletic contests of all descriptions hold practically undiminished sway over public interest.

AQUATIC RACES.

It is true that Henley week, as a social occasion, will be more slightly attended than for years past and the gorgeous summer toilets did not blossom as usual on the banks of the Thames. But, while society deserted Henley there was no diminution in the quality of the rowing or in the interest of those who watch Henley for its sporting rather than for its social features. The war and the weather were chiefly responsible for society's absence from the great river carnival. The beginning of the week was so wretchedly wet and cold that many persons canceled their projected trip.

The Oxford-Cambridge cricket match did not suffer from the causes. It attracted enthusiastics in as large numbers as ever, and for several days the undergraduate and his sister, mother and other attachments have been ambitious throughout London.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

The international athletics and polo are also looked forward to with keen interest. What with such large athletic contingents at present from the United States, an annual convention of the largest engineer organization in America holding its meetings within the shadow of Westminster Abbey, the hundreds of excursionists who are on their way to Paris, pay a flying visit to England to say nothing of those who regularly cross the Atlantic for an European holiday, it is almost impossible to go anywhere without Americans. They are omnipresent. Over fifty Americans who were anxious to attend the Fourth of July banquet had to celebrate the day by themselves, owing to lack of space. The Fourth reception of the United States ambassador, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, for Americans, was more crowded than remembered in the history of the American embassy. A curious feature was the presence of a man who strolled past the flunkeys and said.

"Hod ye do ye," to Mrs. Choate, without removing his hat, and still with his head covered, sat down in the dining room, full of American women and began to puff a lighted cigar.

After a futile attempt to engage the ambassador in conversation this individual left, not in the slightest put out because his action had already been suggested to him.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor's recent paragraph in his own paper, the Pall Mall Gazette, saying:

ASTOR'S LOW FLING.

"Captain Sir Berkeley Milne, of the naval and military club, Piccadilly, formerly commander of the royal yacht Osborne, and a well known club man, attended a concert at the Astor's without an invitation," is making a great commotion in London society and threatens to seriously affect Mr. Astor's position therein. It seems that Captain Milne was dining at the house of a well known lady, who asked him to go with her party to the Astor's concert. This is daily done in London and Captain Milne unhesitatingly accepted.

On arriving, Mr. Astor, instead of shaking hands with the captain, asked the latter his name. Milne told him and said that Lady — — brought him with her party. Mr. Astor responded that he had not the pleasure of his acquaintance, requested him to leave and added that he would insert a notice in the newspapers.

IGNORED MILNE'S APOLOGY.

Captain Milne retired in confusion and from the Naval and Military club the same night sent Mr. Astor a letter of apology and explained the hope that he would allow the matter to drop. In spite of this Mr. Astor, in his paper the next afternoon, inserted, as cabled to the Associated Press at the time, the following paragraph:

"We are desired to make known that the presence of Capt. Sir Berkeley Milne, of the Naval and Military club, Piccadilly, at Mr. Astor's concert last Thursday evening was uninvited."

MILNE'S FRIENDS FURIOUS.

Captain Milne's many influential friends, who include the duke of York, are furious, the duke and other naval officers regarding Mr. Astor's conduct as an insult to their profession, as well as to a personal friend whose position in London society is unquestioned. The members of the Naval and Military club are also indignant at the fact that Mr. Astor dragged in the name of their club.

The whole matter, with Captain Milne's letter, has been placed before the prince of Wales, and society is awaiting the next move.

Lord Roberts' declination to allow troops to be withdrawn from South Africa for service in China is said to have come about this way: The secretary of state for war, Lord Lansdowne, cabled Lord Roberts, asking if he could spare a division, and Roberts replied, "Yes." Lord Lansdowne then selected a number of favorite officers who have been cooling their heels in the drawing rooms at home for billets with the force.

ROBERTS WANTS TO GO.

In the meanwhile Roberts cabled suggesting that several of his tried commanders should accompany the division he was preparing, adding that if an army corps was needed he would like to go himself. These recommendations put Lord Lansdowne in an awkward fix. Before he answered Lord Roberts' suggestions the latter heard from private sources that none of his seasoned lieutenants were to go, but that "warriors who had fattened on the flesh pots of the city," were coming out to take all commands in the expedition, whereupon the little man promptly wired London that it was impossible to send any troops at all out of South Africa, his previous offer being based on imperfect information, whereupon Lord Roberts' army rejoiced and the war office was reluctantly obliged to abandon a scheme whereby it was hoped to mollify many distinguished peace soldiers and their relations. There is no definite confirmation of this, but it is told with considerable circumstantiality.

CAUSES A SENSATION.

The resignation of Lord Wemyss, the honorary colonel, and Col. Eustace Balfour, the commander officer of the crack London Scottish volunteers, as a result of their desire to protest the government's treatment of the volunteers in the service, has created a sensation.

Colonel Balfour is a brother of the cabinet minister of that name and Lord Wemyss has probably done more for the branch of Great Britain's defenses than any other man. Trouble arose over the war office refusing to give a capitalization grant to the London Scottish volunteers because they were unable, owing to having 138 men at the front, to put 50 per cent. of their strength in camp for the manoeuvres.

Lord Wemyss, writing to Lord Lansdowne, frankly tells him he has ignored the original intention of the volunteer force and has changed its character and constitution.

AGAINST THE CIGARETTE.

The monthly rally of the Anti-Cigarette league was held at the city hall this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the following program was given:

Opening Song.....League
Invocation.....Rev. D. T. Williams
Recitation (Pantomime).....
.....Miss Florence McMillan
Recitation.....Miss Conley
Solo.....Miss Jessie Drake
Talk.....Rev. Williams
Song.....League
Recitation..Miss Florence McMillan
Talk—"Our Plan of Work".....
.....Dr. Ferguson
Select Reading...Miss Jessie Drake
(Pantomimed by Miss McMillan.)
Talk.....Dwight Todd
Song.....League

LAWTON CAMP ELECTS.

Henry W. Lawton camp, No. 8, Spanish-American War Veterans, last evening elected officers for the ensuing year as follows:

Commander, Major W. W. Barnett; senior vice commander, Charles Dunfee; junior vice commander, Morris J. Archibald; adjutant, Henry F. Meyers; quartermaster, Ralph Snyder; chaplain, George J. Depner; officer of the day, George Zollinger; officer of the guard, W. F. Trautman; trustees, Lieut. P. A. Thompson, Capt. W. F. Ranke; delegates to state department convention, Lieut. William Cleary, Col. G. N. Studebaker and B. J. Ellert; alternates, Capt. Otto C. Meyer, Capt. W. F. Ranke and Major W. W. Barnett.

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE

Garments to order. Full line of cloths for summer wear. G. Schmidt, 57 East Berry. Phone 510. 27-tf

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

# THE COURT FINDS NO EQUITY

JUDGE BAKER RULES ON A FORT WAYNE CASE.

Dismisses the Action of George E Johnson, et al., vs. McCurdy, for Infringement.

Judge John H. Baker, of the United States court, returned a finding in a Fort Wayne action this morning. He dismissed the case of George E. Johnson, et al., vs. John S. McCurdy for infringement, on account of lack of equity, and the costs are assessed against the complainants.

The case was heard at the recent session of the United States court in this city, and was taken under advisement by Judge Baker. It was an action brought by George E. Johnson W. P. Denny, L. C. Hunter and A. A. Chapin, of this city, doing business under the firm name of the Peerless Fountain Cuspidor company, against John S. McCurdy, also of this city. The action was a suit for infringement of letters patent issued to Edward E. Bardsley for an improvement in rotary fluid motors. The alleged infringing device is the Hurlbut self-cleaning dental spittoon.

The defense was want of patentable novelty and non-infringement. In his decision Judge Baker says "the Bardsley fluid motor embodies the idea of producing power to be communicated to outside mechanism. No other purpose is disclosed. The defendant's revolving bowl embodies no such idea. The Bardsley fluid motor and the defendant's revolving bowl are used, and were intended for use in two alien arts, and the successful operation of each depends upon exactly opposite ideas and forces. I see nothing in the defendant's device which is covered by the Bardsley patent when construed as narrowly as that patent must be construed. The bill will be dismissed for want of equity at complainants' cost."

ILLINOIS OFFICERS HERE.

Messrs. L. Funk, John Reed, Frank Cowden, W. C. Jones, Lee Carlock, W. A. Russell, William Reeves and J. C. Elder, of Bloomington, Ill., were guests at the New Aveline last evening. These gentlemen are county officials of McLean county, Ill., and they came to inspect Allen county's magnificent new court house. The court house at Bloomington burned a few weeks ago in the conflagration that destroyed Pixley & Co.'s store, and the officials are casting about for a model to follow in the construction of their new court house. The Illinois gentlemen were highly pleased with the Fort Wayne building and said many complimentary things about it.

HE HAS A WINNER.

Frank Pollock, of 52 Hamilton street, is the inventor of a hay press which he has named the Indiana Success, and is doing a nice business manufacturing the machine at 165 Fairfield avenue. Seventeen of the machines are now in use in this city, and are proving extremely satisfactory, and show many points of advantage over other machines for the same purpose. The press is a hand-bailer, and it will undoubtedly prove a valuable invention. A number of gentlemen are negotiating with Mr. Pollock for the purchase of the patent and the outlook is good for the establishment of a factory in this city for building the machines.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Allen County Loan and Savings association will be held at the office of the association, Fort Wayne Indiana, on Tuesday evening, July 10, 1900, at 7:30 p. m.

GOTTLIEB HALLER, President.
ERNEST W. COOK, Secretary. 513

ROME CITY COTTAGERS' TRAIN.

Commencing Thursday, June 28th, the Rome City Cottagers' Train will leave Fort Wayne at 5:00 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday. Returning, leave Rome City at 7:00 a. m., daily except Sunday. 2 tf

The supreme court of Michigan recently held that a conductor is not bound to give women and children assistance in alighting from cars.

THE NEW

**Wellington Cafe.**

Right in the center of business. Best 25c meal in the city. Special rates to regular boarders. Short orders a specialty. Sunday evening dinner 5:30 to 7:30. 'Phone 249.

A. B. SHANK, Prop,

83 CALHOUN STREET.

WE ARE PLEASED TO BE ABLE TO ANNOUNCE THAT

PROFESSOR DOYLE

WILL DEMONSTRATE EGG BAKING POWDER AT

SKELTON GROCERY CO.,

MAIN STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND., ALL THIS WEEK.

The largest exclusive furniture store in Indiana.

**REFRIGERATORS.**

Yes, Illinois Refrigerators are the most convenient and economical in the market and will nearly save their cost in ice saved the first season.

Its walls have eight thicknesses of heat excluders, the most important being a wall of mineral wool which absorbs neither heat, cold, or moisture, and does not settle like charcoal filling.

The Pape Furniture Co.

26 To 30 EAST BERRY ST

THE QUALITY STORE.

WE HAVE DISTINCTLY RAISED THE STANDARD OF THE FINE CARPET TRADE OF FORT WAYNE.

WE EXHIBIT A GREATER NUMBER OF PRIZE DESIGNS AND A WIDER RANGE OF COLORINGS THAN EVER BEFORE SHOWN.

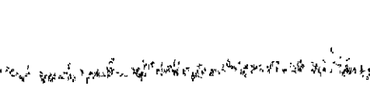
IN OUR MAGNIFICENT CARPET ROOM CAN BE FOUND ALL THAT IS MODERN, ARTISTIC AND DURABLE, IN THE FINISHED PRODUCTS OF THE LEADING MANUFACTURERS OF THE COUNTRY.

THE DESIGNS THROUGHOUT ARE OF THE HIGHEST GRADE OF ARTISTIC MERIT. NO PATTERN IS "TOO GOOD;" NONE "TOO HIGH CLASS." COLORINGS ARE OF THE MOST REFINED CHARACTER AND THE EFFECTS BRING OUT THE MOST BAUTIFUL CONCEPTIONS OF MODERN DECORATION.

FOSTER'S

For High-Art Carpets.

MANSON BICYCLES, $20, $25, $31.50 AND $35.




S. & W. Bicycles, $12 to $15. Speed Roadsters, $15 to $20. Lincoln Racers, $20 to $25. Single Tube Tires, $1.50. Double Tube Tires, $2.00. Inner Tubes, 75c. Gas Lamps, $1.50. Second-hand Bicycles, $4 to $10.

BROSIUS & BROSIUS, "MANSON" AGENTS, 31 Clinton Street.

# SLAIN BY FATHER.

## A FIGHTFUL TRAGEDY AT RICHMOND.

## CUT HIS DAUGHTER'S THROAT

## THEN TOOK HIS OWN LIFE BY SHOOTING.

## THE MURDERER WAS INSANE

### GENERAL NEWS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Richmond, July 7.—There was a double tragedy enacted here yesterday afternoon, in which the principals were Nathan Lockwood, aged fifty years, a baker, and his daughter, Bessie, aged seventeen years. Lockwood, as the result of mental derangement, it is believed cut his daughter's throat and then shot himself. The tragedy took place in rooms in the Arnold hotel, where the father and daughter lived. It was several hours after the crime was committed before the condition of affairs was discovered. The police broke into the rooms and found the girl dead on a couch. Lockwood had cut her throat, removing her clothing and washed her. He then made a pallet on the floor for himself and was found weltering in his blood. Lockwood had been employed here as a baker for six years and was a member of the Knights of Pythias. He left a letter addressed to the order, in which he asked that it take charge of the funeral services. He asked that both he and his daughter be buried on Sunday from the Christion church, and that they both be buried in one grave. It is not known where the Lockwoods belonged. It is said they formerly resided at Middletown, Ohio, and that he was employed by the Sorg Tobacco company.

### STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Noblesville, July 7.—John Miller, a farmer living northeast of this city, was instantly killed by lightning last evening. He was plowing and unhitched his team to go to the barn to keep out of a heavy rain, stopping near a small elm tree to open a gate. A bolt of lightning shivered the tree, glancing off and striking Mr. Miller on the head. One of the horses was also instantly killed.

### WILL PROVE FATAL.

Wabash, Ind., July 7.—Last evening about 5 o'clock Oliver Mills, a laborer, was kicked over the right eye by a horse. He was conveyed to his home in a cab. The injury will prove fatal.

### CLOSED BY THE TRUST.

Muncie, Ind., July 7.—The sheet steel mill trust has ordered the closing of the corrugated iron factory in this city, and the plant, which is attached to the Midland steel works, will be removed to some other city, where it will be combined by another concern controlled by the trust. Fifty men are thrown out of employment.

### RIGHT TO IMPRISON.

Portland, Ind., July 7.—The county commissioners have formulated a new code of rules for the guidance of inmates at the county infirmary and for the superintendent. The chief of these empowers the superintendent to imprison in the cells any inmate who disobeys the rules in reference to leaving the institution without leave of absence, and to keep such in confinment as long as he thinks the offense justifies it. Another makes a penalty of instant discharge for any employe to use profane language, or to be guilty of immoral conduct. The use of liquor or its sale is strictly forbidden.

### WILL WOOD MARRIED.

Lebanon, Ind., July 7.—It has just been made public that Will F. Wood, son of the Rev. Dr. D. M. Wood, of the M. E. church, and Miss Blanche Daily, only daughter of ex-Auditor of State A. C. Daily, had eloped to Danville, Ill., where they were married Tuesday evening, after which they continued their journey to Lansing, Mich., to visit relatives of the groom.

Wood left here Monday evening, ostensibly for Lansing, on a visit, but went instead to Danville, where he was met by Miss Daily, who had followed Tuesday afternoon. Tuesday night, after the marriage, Wood wrote his father, Rev. D. M. Wood, of this city, apprising him of the fact, and stating that he and his bride would go to Lansing.

Rev. and Mrs. Wood were prostrated by the news. Mr. Daily, who is said to have opposed Wood's attentions to his daughter, left town Thursday and it is thought he has gone to overtake the runaway couple.

After Wood got out of the Pearl Bryan tragedy he enlisted on the battleship Iowa and took part in the naval battles of Santiago. He returned here last February, and has since been taken into the best society, on account of the high standing of his parents.

Will F. Wood's connection with the Pearl Bryan case throws a very sensational side light on his elopement. Wood was a cousin of the murdered girl, and the indignation of the country was aroused against him because of the manner in which he spoke of her to Jackson and Walling, and, it was claimed, he indorsed the relations which existed by keeping silent. His connection with the case was so very sensational that for a time it was thought he would be included in the charges that were preferred against Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling When he returned to his home in Greencastle his reception was so very inhospitable that he left and entered the navy.

### ASLEEP ON THE RAIL.

Sullivan, Ind., July 7.—The dead body of Luther Daniels, a coal miner, of Dugger, was found yesterday morning lying at the side of the Evansville and Terre Haute railroad tracks, about three miles north of this city. Daniels was in this city Thursday, and it is supposed he started to walk to Shelburn last night, and sat down near the track and fell asleep, and was struck by a fast train. The top of the head was torn off, and the body was thrown about twenty feet. He was identified by a letter addressed to him and a portrait of his sweetheart, Miss Salitha Dougherty, of Shelburn.

### HAVE FOUND THEIR SON.

Logansport, Ind., July 7.—Harry Warvel, son of L. H. Warvel, of Pulaski county, left home three years ago without telling his relatives of his intentions. Shortly after the son's departure his father became worried, started in search of him, and traveled over a greater part of the west and the state of California particularly, where he thought his son might be located, but found no trace of him. He came home and gave his son up for dead. Last week he was overjoyed on receiving a letter from Harry, stating that he was with the United States troops fighting for the stars and stripes in the Philippines.

## MAYSVILLE PEOPLE WILL ACT

### THEY WANT THE NEW RAILROAD TO BUTLER.

Will Hold a Meeting This Evening —Engineers Go Over New Route Today.

People along the line of the proposed new railroad from this city to Butler are beginning to awaken and take a genuine interest in the project, and a number of villages are bestirring themselves to secure the line through their localities. Among the more energetic of these is Maysvill, whose citizens will hold a meeting this evening to see what assistance can be given the project.

The Fort Wayne officers of the company state that they have made no overtures to the villages along either of the proposed routes, but they intimate that the encouragement given by the towns may cut a big figure in the final location of the line.

The chief engineers, L. P. Huntoon and J. B. Poe, of Cleveland, left this afternoon to drive over two new routes which are under consideration, and will proceed with this preliminary inspection today as far as St. Joe, DeKalb county, going by one route and returning by another. It is expected that the engineer's maps of the survey already made will be completed this afternoon. Monday evening the incorporators of the company expect to hold a meeting and decide upon a date for starting the engineers out upon a second survey over one of the routes inspected today.

### WILL SAY HIS FIRST MASS.

Rev. Thomas Jansen, who was ordained to the priesthood at Columbus, O., last Tuesday, by Archbishop Martinelli, will say his first mass at St. Peter's Catholic church on Sunday morrning at 10:30 o'clock. A large number of visiting priests from surrounding cities and towns will attend the service. Father Jansen was a member of St. Peter's church before going to the college at Baltimore. Father Bilstein ,of Goodland, Ind., will have charge of the parish during the absence of Father Koerdt, who is at Fon Du Lac, Wis., on a visit.

At the opening of every presidential campaign there is always a big demand for collection of campaign badges, state and national, used in the campaigns of the past.

## NEWS NOTES FROM WINONA

### TWO NEW COTTAGES AND TWO BATH HOUSES PLANNED.

Items Concerning Persons and Events at the Famed Resort and Summer School.

[Special to The Sentinel.]

Winona Lake., Ind., July 7.—The large tent placed on the golf links for the Fourth of July, has been removed to just north of the Auditorium. It has a seating capacity of 400 and will be used for the class work in the Bible school, beginning next Monday. The tent will also be used in August for the annual Bible conference.

Work was begun today on the two new cottages and the new bath houses for the biological students at their station in the southern part of the grounds.

A. A Phillips, manager of the Lakeside bathing beach, at Fort Wayne, is planning for the erection of a new bath house at Winona hotel beach.

S. D. Melsheimer, railroad editor of the Fort Wayne Sentinel, with his wife and daughter, Miss Gertrude returned home today, after a visit of several days with E. A. K. Hackett at the cottage Wishard.

Last night after the exercises at the Auditorium were over Dr. Dickey and his assistant, Mr. Dukes, both of whom are graduates of Wabash college, took President Kane, ex-President Earroughs, the Wabash Glee club and other boy and girl students of the college, on an excursion around the lake. The moon was beautiful and the ride very delightful.

The Winona Lake Golf club will be organized this afternoon It is expected to have one of the strongest golf clubs in the country here, as the links, according to experts, are the most perfect laying links known in America.

Postoffice Inspector Foster, of Chicago, completed an inspection of the Winona postoffice today. He found everything in excellent shape and was surprised at the enormous amount of business being done through this office.

Miss Martha Hackett is entertaining Miss Rosalie Finch, of California, at the Wishard for the summer.

Mrs Jennie Hodges has returned from a visit to Fort Wayne.

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Burket, of Fort Wayne, have returned home, having come down for the Fourth.

Prof. Kemper Fuller, teacher of Hebrew in Lane seminary, Cincinnati, has arrived for the summer and will be Hebrew instructor in the Bible school, which opens Monday.

Dr. John L. Lowes, of Hanover college, who has charge of the English department in the Summer school, will lead the Hillside services Sunday evening.

Monday morning at the convocation hour the new Winona band and orchestra will make its initial appearance. Prof. L. M. Calkins, leader of the Auburn band, will be director. Over a dozen of the best musicians that could be secured have been engaged.

The Women's Christian Temperance union, of Winona assembly, will hold its annual meeting next Tuesday. Mrs. Mary A. Leavitt, of Vernon, is president; Mrs. S. N. Crouse, Lafayette, vice president; Mrs. K. T. A. Straw, North Manchester, secretary, and Mrs. M. L. Thompkins, Elkhart, treasurer. Several officers of the state W. C. T. U. will arrive tomorrow to be present.

The board of directors have ordered two car loads of cinders with which to lay a cycle track from the biological station to the Auditorium.

Women's weekly prayer meetings will be held Wednesday afternoons at the Marshall home.

Next Thursday night the regular weekly prayer meeting will be inaugurated at the Inn.

This morning passed along quietly at Winona park, there being no convocation exercises and Saturday being a holiday for the Summer school. One or two classes, however, were given special instructions in the park.

This afternoon general field and aquatic sports will be indulged in, 4 o'clock having been set as the hour for general bathing.

Elijah P. Brown, of Indianapolis, the famous "Ram's Horn Man," delivered a most interesting lecture yesterday afternoon on his popular theme, "Royal Marks," Mr. Brown will deliver another address this evening. The lecture last night by ex-President John, of DuPauw university, on "The Worth of Man," was largely attended. The effort was an able one.

Winona Sundays this year will be quiet, as usual. Tomorrow morning at 9:30 the Sunday school will be organized. . W. C. Hall, of Indianapolis. will be made superintendent and other officers will be elected. Mr. Hall is president of the Indiana Sunday School association.

At 10:30 Rev. E. Trumbull Lee, D. D., of the Second Presbyterian church, Cincinnati, will preach the Sunday sermon.

The Junior society of Christian Endeavor will meet at 4 o'clock for organization and at 6:30 the hillside service will be held. These twilight open air services have come to be among the anticipated pleasures of those who spend their summers at Winona.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will meet at 7.30 and organize with E. E. Davis, of Philadelphia, as leader.

This afternoon E. P. Brown will tell the story of his life, of his conversion and experiences. Mr. Brown was a native of Liberty, Ind., and was converted by Evangelist Moody in Chicago in 1882. Mr. Brown's subject tonight will be "In the Spectacle Business."

The Bible school opens Monday morning and in the afternoon Rev. Fuller Swift, of the Columbus, Ind., Baptist church, will lecture on "Wrinkles." At night the new orchestra will give its first grand concert.

S. A. Karn, of Fort Wayne, is here for a few days.

Dr. Dickey challenged his assistant, Mr. Dukes, for a game of golf this morning at 4 o'clock. Dr. Dickey won hands down without raising a club. Mr. Dukes failed to show up.

Last night after the Auditorium meeting a crowd of young people were entertained by the Wabash Glee club by a moonlight excursion about the lake.

The heavy rain last night has greatly beautified the park and the temperature is many degrees cooler today.

Chris Byer and wife have returned to their home in Kentland for a few days, but will return later to occupy their cottage here for the season.

The Winona Golf club will be organized this afternoon with a large membership. Some warm games are now expected.

### SAILS FOR MANILA.

Portland, Ore., July 7.—The transport Lennox has sailed for Manila, via Nagasaki, with 500 horses and mules for the sixth cavalry. It is the understanding that if the situation demands the Lennox will land her live stock at the Chinese port.

### ARRESTED IN FRANCE.

Ashland, Ohio, July 7.—Mrs. T. M. Metzger, of Grafton, Ohio, has received word that her husband, who has been in Paris two months, has been arrested by French officials for leaving Alsace-Lorraine when fifteen years old without serving in the army.

### A COOL PLACE SUNDAY NIGHT.

The coolest place in the city on Sunday night will be Masonic Temple. It is kept closed during the week and the thick walls keep the heat out. It will be opened on Sunday night and the evening air, cool and pleasant, permitted to rush in. The service on Sunday night will again be of a popular character. The large increase of attendance last Sunday night over that of the first Sunday night demonstrates that the people have found the Sunday night Temple services attractive. Mr. Allen's address tomorrow night will be, "The Prodigal of Fort Wayne." Men—young men—will especially enjoy the address. Good music is again provided by talented singers.

All persons who will sing in the chorus are invited to come to the stage of the theater at 7:30. Bicycles checked free.

All trains on the Nickel Plate road have connections at Buffalo with all eastern lines running trains from that point. Also at Brocton for Chautauqua Lake points on trains Nos. 4 and 6, reaching Chatauqua Lake the following day, early morning and early evening. These are advantages which should be greatly appreciated by all, and especially tourists destined to eastern points. Up-to-date drawing room sleeping cars on all trains. Individual club meals, ranging in price from 35 cents to $1 on all dining cars of the Nickel Plate road. No excess fare is charged on any of our trains. Write, wire, 'phone or call on nearest agent or C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Fort Wayne, Ind.

30,7,14,21

Presbyterianism is growing in London. In 1860 it had only twenty-four congregations. In 1898 it had ninety-six, nearly four times as many.

### SUMMER TOURIST RATES TO NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

Commencing June 1st and until Sept. 30, 1900, summer tourist tickets will be on sale to the Northern Michigan Resorts good to return until Oct. 31st, 1900. See that your tickets read via the Grand Rapids and Indiana railway. Descriptive matter of the Michigan resorts, time cards and full information can be had by addressing

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. & T. A.,
9-S-tf Grand Rapids, Mich.

Black dogs and black cats are the favorites in China in the line of food, because when eaten in midsummer they will insure health and strength.

The summer term of the International Business college commences Monday, July 9th. Instructions given in bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, penmanship and English branches. 3eod3t

Buy Hartzell's Ice Cream for socials. 1-eod-tf

## THE LABOR DAY COMMITTEE

### PROGRESS REPORTED AT LAST EVENING'S MEETING.

A Word to Manufacturers and Merchants About the Parade—A Flower Parade a Feature.

The general committee of the Trades and Labor council to make arrangements for a Labor day celebration met last evening and reported progress. The parade committee organized and will commence work immediately. An effort will be made to have every manufacturing concern in the city represented by a float and business men and merchants are requested to get their thinking caps on and present some kind of a novelty in the parade. Every labor organization represented in the council will be solicited to turn out in force and to have at least one display in the line representative of their craft. The committee is anxious that no time be lost; that everyone who can make any display at all give the committee prompt co-operation when they are called upon. It is hoped to make this Labor day the most magnificent ever celebrated in Fort Wayne and the parade the most distinctive ever given in the state. The committee also wishes to interest the ladies in the parade and to that end a committee on flower parade will be added to the committees now existing. It is not to early now, however, for the ladies to begin to figure on what they will be likely to do so that when the time comes no time in preliminaries will be lost. The committee will meet again next Wednesday evening.

### AN INTERESTING REPORT.

An interesting report was made by Miss Shatzer, the visiting nurse, at the last meeing of the Visiting Nurse league. During the month she made sixty-one calls on sick poor and gave twenty-two baths. The figures do not fully indicate the scope of the work, for on entering a home the nurse turns her attention not only to the immediate and pressing needs of the patient, but often finds it possible to give some suggestion for the improvement of hygienic and sanitary conditions about the house, or to drop a word of advice or encouragement to the parents or members of the family. In so many instances has the good effect of this kind of labor been observed that it is not surprising the work has already greatly commended itself to the people. Physicians who go into the homes of the poorer classes observe the benefit, and are commencing to call for the services of the nurse. The demands during part of last month were so great that for a week an additional nurse was employed by the league and worked under its supervision. Few charities appeal more strongly to the public than this one, and that it is appreciated is evidenced by the cordial support and encouragement that is being extended.

It has been suggested that during the first season the housekeepers can extend very substantial aid at small expense. When making jellies, etc., if they will put up an extra glass for the use of the nurse it will be very acceptable, for jellies and fruits can always be used in the sick room, and in these places they are needful delicacies. Such donations may be sent to the nurse at 44 McClellan street or to room 8, city hall.

### COL. PETTIT ACQUITTED.

Manila, July 7.—The court-martial convened for the purpose of hearing the charges against Col. James S. Pettit, of the Thirty-first volunteer infantry, who was accused of violating the sixty-second article of war in making an arrangement with President E. Medill, of Zamboango, for the capture of Juan Ramos, and who was afterwards transferred to Medill and killed, has brought in a verdict of acquittal. General MacArthur in reviewing the evidence disapproved of the finding of the court-martial. The acquittal, it is announced, restored Colonel Pettit to duty in his regiment. General James Bell, it is announced, will succeed Brigadier General E. B. Williston, the provost marshal, at Manila. General Bell will enter upon his duties July 5. General Williston will return home.

### ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Public Sale of Unclaimed Express Freight.

Under and in pursuance of an act of the general assembly of the state of Indiana, passed December 21, 1865, the Adams Express company will offer at public sale at corner of Berry and Harrison streets, Fort Wayne, Ind., on Saturday, July 28th, 1900, six hundred (600) articles, more or less, of unclaimed express freight, on which the said Adams Express company has a lien for cost and expense of carriage, storage and sale. Sale commencing at 10 a. m.

G. D. CURTIS,
Superintendent.
H. T. STAPLEFORD,
Auctioneer.
R. G. SCHRIBER,
30,7,14,21 Agent.

Best Ice Cream Soda in the city at Gocke's west side pharmacy. 3t-3-eod

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Royal is the most economical of all the leavening agents.

Greater in leavening strength, a spoonful raises more dough, or goes further.

Working uniformly and perfectly, it makes the bread and cake always light and beautiful, and there is never a waste of good flour, sugar, butter and eggs.

Finer food; saving of money; saving of the health of the family; the last is the greatest economy of all.

Some baking powder makers claim their powders are cheaper. They can be cheaper only if made from cheaper materials. "Cheaper" means inferior materials always To cheapen the cost of an article of food at the expense of its healthfulness, as is done in alum baking powders, is a crime.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

SOMETIMES YOU EAT TOO MUCH
SOMETIMES YOU DRINK TOO MUCH
Sometimes you do both

Leaving a bad taste, clouded brain and general rocky feeling for the next day.

JOHNSON'S STOMACH TABLETS

Will Brace You Up. Nothing so good for Stomach Troubles, Biliousness or Malaria, and none so cheap. Large Box, 10 Cents (35 Tablets.) By mail, for five 2 cent stamps. Made at The Johnson Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia.

For sale by DREIER & BRO. and all leading druggists.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,

Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting, Electric Wiring.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
No. 141 Calhoun Street. 'Phone 207.

Special Prices For June Only!

For a short time we will make you

The Best Set of Teeth

$7.00! $7.00! $7.00!

Now is the Time! Teeth extracted without Pain, Free.....

When teeth are ordered. REMEMBER this offer is for a short time only. A written guarantee is given with all work. Call and see samples of our work and get your teeth examined FREE.

Arcade Dental Parlors,

BURKET & BAKER,
Tel. 627. Room 7, Arcade.
Open evenings and Sundays.

Geo. Abdon & Co.,

Sanitary Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.

ELECTRIC WIRING, SEWERAGE AND BEER PUMP WORK.

No. 1 W. Columbia St.

DR. S. H. HAVICE,

Practice Limited to

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Office hours:—8:30 to 12 m. and 2 to 4 p. m.
26 W. Wayne St. Telephone 252.

Screen Doors

Screen Windows, Wire Cloth, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Water Filters,

—AT—

Rock Bottom Prices

—AT—

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

22 Calhoun Street,

Old 'phone 690. New 'phone 204.

DON'T READ THIS.

For Gas Stoves and Screen Doors go to 23 West Main street, Goldstine's place. We buy, sell and deal in everything on earth. Loan office and storage house.

# TEAM IS ARRESTED

## IN ITS MAD DESCENT OF THE TOBOGGAN.

## TOOK ONE FROM MANSFIELD

## THE SCORE CLOSE AND GAME INTERESTING.

## HARPER HELD THEM DOWN

## BASE BALL SCORES IN OTHER LEAGUES.

INTER STATE LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dayton | 40 | 24 | .625 |
| Wheeling | 37 | 24 | .607 |
| Toledo | 39 | 27 | .591 |
| Fort Wayne | 39 | 30 | .565 |
| New Castle | 31 | 37 | .456 |
| Mansfield | 24 | 37 | .393 |
| Columbus | 24 | 39 | .381 |
| Youngstown | 23 | 39 | .371 |

After seven successive defeats Fort Wayne yesterday broke the hoodoo, and after a clever and very fast exhibition of ball playing succeeded in getting the winning run across the plate in the fifth inning of yesterday's game with Mansfield.

Yesterday was a pitchers' battle from start to finish and Harper came out the victor, making the rather unusual record of nine strikeouts to his credit. Ames also did excellent work for the visitors, holding the Indians down to three hits, the same as Harper, but he was less fortunate and had more errors behind him. The game was clean and fast, and was marked by some remarkable fielding in the gardens, and while the infield play was not sensational, it was good ball and suited the patrons, of whom there were about 500 present.

It was just about 3:42:11 p. m. when Mr. Belden pushed his bat against one of Mr. Ames' curves and straightened it out for a beautiful single into short centre; Krueger then kept his eye on the gun and was rewarded for his patience with a gift; Letcher sacrificed, moving everybody up a peg; Miller hit a short bounder and Belden scored, Miller going out to first, and then Brashear was thrown out at first, but Fort Wayne pegged one hole. The visitors walked up to the plate and then walked back again in one, two, three order in their half and in the second inning it looked as though Fort Wayne would score again. Babb drew his base, Holly bunted out to the pitcher and Bergen was safe on Lourney's error. Harper and Belden settled the matter, however, when they came to bat, Harper going out on a fly to center field and Belden being stopped on his hard drive to second.

Nobody scored again until the fifth when Bergen got a life by Ames' fumble of his easy one to the pitcher. Harper struck out and then Bergen paralyzed the grand stand by stealing second. Bergen don't believe in stealing second base—he won't allow anybody else to do it when he is behind the bat and has scruples of his own; he laid them aside yesterday or—anyhow he stole second. Belden then fouled to Fox and then your grandpa Oom Paul collided with the ball right squarely on the nose, resulting in as pretty a three bagger as was ever made on the ground. This sent Bergen home, although Krueger almost caught him before getting off third. Letcher then flew out to Truby and Fort Wayne was all in so far as run-getting was concerned.

The visitors made their solitary run in the sixth. Lourney was safe on Krueger's fumble of his fast grounder and Ames followed the error with a safe hit to right, which sent Lourney around to third. Quinn got to first on balls, the bases were full and a hit of any kind would have tied the score. Old "Scrap-Iron Beecher," usually a terror to pitchers, then came to Harper's rescue by striking out, but Belt, the next man up, rapped a nice once to Belden's garden, which was caught, but Lourney scored on the throw in. Then Truby drew his base and all the bags were covered again. Connors, who is usually no slouch with the stick, then accommodatingly struck out and a big sigh of relief almost lifted the roof off the grand stand. After that inning not a Mansfield man again reached first base. Following is the score:

FORT WAYNE.

| | A.B. | R. | 1B. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belden, lf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Krueger, ss | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Letcher, cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miller, rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Brashear, 1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Babb, 3b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Holly, 2b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Bergen, c | 3 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Harper, p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals | 28 | 2 | 3 | 27 | 10 | 1 |

MANSFIELD.

| | A.B. | R. | 1B. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quinn, 3b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Beecher, lf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Belt, 1b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| Truby, 2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Connors, cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Fox, c | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Meredith, rf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Flourney, ss | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Ames, p | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 29 | 1 | 3 | 24 | 9 | 4 |

SCORE BY INNINGS.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ft Wayne | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — 2 |
| Mansfield | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | — 1 |

Earned runs—Fort Wayne, 1. Three-base hit—Krueger. Sacrifice hit—Letcher. Stolen base—Bergen. First base on balls—Off Harper, 3; off Ames, 2. Struck out—By Harper, 9; by Ames, 2. Double plays—Miller to Brashear; Babb to Brashear. Umpire—Carruthers. Time of game—1:35. Attendance—500.

## OTHER INTER-STATE GAMES

DAYTON, 9; NEW CASTLE, 1.

Dayton, O., July 7.—Score:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dayton | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | — 9 |
| N. Castle | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — 1 |

Batteries—Watkins and Donahue; Wadsworth, Thomas and Williams. Hits—Dayton, 12; New Castle, 5. Errors—Dayton, 2; New Castle, 3.

COLUMBUS, 3; YOUNGSTOWN, 9.

Columbus, O., July 7.—Score:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Columbus | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | — 3 |
| Y'gstown | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | — 9 |

Batteries—Wolfe, Mahaffey and Beville; Crowe and Murphy. Hits—Columbus, 9; Youngstown, 11. Errors—Columbus, 7; Youngstown, 1.

TOLEDO, 4; WHEELING, 7.

Toledo, O., July 7.—Score:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toledo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | — 4 |
| Wheeling | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | — 7 |

Batteries—Ewing and Arthur; Skopec and Ritter. Hits—Toledo, 8; Wheeling, 13. Errors—Toledo, 3; Wheeling, 2.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | Per Cent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 39 | 21 | .650 |
| Philadelphia | 35 | 27 | .565 |
| Pittsburg | 34 | 29 | .540 |
| Chicago | 33 | 29 | .532 |
| Cincinnati | 29 | 33 | .468 |
| Boston | 26 | 33 | .441 |
| St. Louis | 25 | 33 | .431 |
| New York | 21 | 37 | .362 |

GAMES YESTERDAY.

Chicago, 6; Boston, 4.
Philadelphia, 10; St. Louis, 6.
Brooklyn, 10; Cincinnati, 0.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 41 | 26 | .612 |
| Milwaukee | 38 | 29 | .567 |
| Indianapolis | 35 | 28 | .556 |
| Cleveland | 35 | 29 | .547 |
| Kansas City | 34 | 37 | .479 |
| Minneapolis | 31 | 36 | .463 |
| Detroit | 28 | 38 | .424 |
| Buffalo | 24 | 43 | .394 |

GAMES YESTERDAY.

Indianapolis, 8; Detroit, 6.
Kansas City, 9; Minneapolis, 7.
Cleveland, 8; Buffalo, 0.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

The ladies turned out in good force yesterday.

Louis Newberger, who backed the late state league, is anxious to get a franchise and place a team at Wabash next season. He is of the opinion that eight good towns can be secured in the state that will support good ball. He has lost money this year, but it not a particle discouraged. He says that Wabash is one of the best base ball towns in the state.

Youngstown is up in the air and is up right. What will become of that motherless brood down there nobody seems to know. Manager Finn says he is through—plumb through—because he is broke. His last dollar is gone and he owes salaries from June 15 to July 1st and has no money to pay out with. He had $2,000 in cash when he went to Youngstown and now he is half that much in debt. President Power has received several offers for the team and franchise, but prefers to give Youngstown the first chance. A soliciting committee is at work there trrying to raise money enough to hold the club for the balance of the season with moderately fair success. The Youngstown boys are playing good ball and they should be given another show for their white alley.

MADE BY HAND LOOMS.

All the genuine Irish poplin in the market is turned out by about a hundred Dublin looms—handlooms all, as the best stuff cannot be made by powerlooms, which snap and tear the delicate warp of silk. It is obvious, therefore, that much of the poplin sold as such cannot be the real thing, for the Dublin output is a fixed quantity, limited by the length of time required to train the workers and their clannishness in refusing to admit outsiders.—New York Press.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

# THE MARKETS.

Chicago, July 7.—Wheat the forepart of today's session of the board of trade was inclined to be easy, although rather active. August opened ¼c under yesterday at 79¾c to 79⅝c on the fine weather in the northwest. Liverpool closed ¾@1d higher and northwest receipts were small. These facts called out enough buying orders at the start to cause a rally to 80⅛c, but many of yesterday's buyers sold and August reacted to 79⅛c, where it steadied and recovered to 79⅝c. Receipts here were 47 cars, 3 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 137 cars, against 328 last week and 366 a year ago.

August later worked up to 79⅞c, but closed rather easy, ¼@⅜c under yesterday at 79⅝c. Trade was quiet during the latter half of the session.

Corn was an active and broad market early. August opened ⅛@¼c higher to ⅛@¼c lower at 44⅜c to 44c, and under the signal service prediction of rain in Kansas and Nebraska sold off to 43½c. Receipts here were 471 cars.

The closing was easy, August ⅜@½c lower at 43¾c.

Oats were firm and quiet. August opened ¼c higher at 24¼c and eased to 24c in sympathy with wheat and corn. Receipts were 166 cars.

Provisions were quiet and easy early under the influence of easiness at the yards and the dip in grain. September pork opened 5c higher at $12.82½, and after touching $12.85 declined to $12.65; September lard opened 2½c up at $6.92, easing to $6.85@6.87½, and September ribs unchanged at $7.05@7.07½, later easing to $6.95@6.97½.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—July, 78¾c; Aug., 79⅝c; Sept., 80⅛c.

Corn—July, 43⅜c; Aug., 43¾c; Sept., 44⅛c.

Oats—July, 23¾c; Aug., 24c; Sept., 24¼c.

Pork—July, $12.50; Sept., $12.65 @12.67½.

Lard—July, $6.75; Sept., $6.85@6.87½; Oct., $6.90; Nov., $6.87½.

Ribs—July, $6.97½; Sept., $6.97½; Oct., $6.95.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.80; Cash S. W., $1.80; Sept., $1.36; Oct., $1.30.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, July 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 300; market nominally steady. Good to prime steers, $5.15@5.75; poor to medium, $4.65@5.10; stockers and feeders, $2.60@4.85; cows, $2.90@4.40; heifers, $3.00@5.00; canners, $2.00@2.75; bulls, $2.50@4.50; calves, $4.50@6.50; Texas fed steers, $4.40@5.20; Texas grass steers, $3.00@4.25; Texas bulls, $2.60@3.35.

Hogs—Receipts today, 14,000; Monday, 35,000; left over, 3,039. Market opened weak to 5c lower; closed strong; good clearance; top, $5.45. Mixed and butchers, $5.00@5.45; good to choice heavy, $5.15@5.45; rough heavy, $5.00@5.10; light, $5.10@5.45; bulk of sales, $5.25@5.35.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, July 7.—The London stock exchange being closed for a holiday, the local stock market was without the usual influence from that quarter at the opening. There were a number of recoveries from the depression of yesterday. New Jersey Central rallied ½ and Sugar and Illinois Central rose nearly a point. A number of important stocks showed fractional losses. Trading came almost to a standstill after the opening. In some stocks there was active selling after the opening, including Louisville, which lost a point. The general tendency, however, was upwards, Illinois Central going to 116. Rock Island, Burlington, Baltimore and Brooklyn Transit and Missouri Pacific were in special demand and Louisville quickly recovered its loss. Bergen County Gas opened at 71 and improved to 75.

Light sales of Missouri Pacific carried that stock down over a point and other stocks touched the lowest of the morning. Republic Steel preferred rose 3¼, but lost it all. The market fell practically into stagnation before the appearance of the bank statement. The unexpected decrease in surplus reserves caused some selling by room traders, which was somewhat effective in Missouri Pacific, Reading first preferred and the leading specialties. The closing was dull and weak at net losses.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, July 7.—Butter—Receipts, 4,854 pkgs; market steady. Creamery, 17@19¾c; factory, 14@16½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 2,957 pkgs; market firm; large white and large colored, 9 c; small white and small colored, 9¼c.

Eggs—Receipts, 4,359 pkgs; market steady; western at mark, 10@12c for average lots; western, loss off, 14@14½c.

Sugar—Raw, strong; fair refining, 4¼c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4¾c; molasses sugar, 4c; refined, firm; crushed, $6.30; powdered, $6.00; granulated, $5.90.

Coffee—Market irregular; No. 7 Rio, 9c; nominal.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, July 7.—Money on call nominal; no loans; prime mercantile paper, 3¾@4½ per cent; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86⅜ for demand and at $4.83⅞@4.84 for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85 and $4.87½; commercial bills, $4.83@4.83¼; bar silver, 61⅝c; silver certificates, 61¾@62¾c; Mexican dollars, 48¼c.

THE BOND MARKET.

New York, July 7.—State bonds inactive; railroad bonds firm; government bonds steady:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refunding 2s, when is., reg | 103 |
| Refunding 2s, when is., coup | 103 |
| U. S. 2s registered | 100 |
| U. S. 3s registered | 108½ |
| U. S. 3s coupon | 109½ |
| U. S. 4s registered (new) | 134 |
| U. S. 4s coupon (new) | 134 |
| U. S. 4s registered (old) | 114⅜ |
| U. S. 4s coupon (old) | 114⅜ |
| U. S. 5s registered | 113 |
| U. S. 5s coupon | 113¼ |

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, July 7.—The weekly bank statement for five days shows the following changes:

| | |
|---|---|
| Surplus reserve, dec | $1,270,175 |
| Loans, dec | 5,578,600 |
| Specie, dec | 1,365,700 |
| Legal tenders, dec | 1,504,600 |
| Deposits, dec | 6,400,300 |
| Circulation, inc | 67,100 |

The banks now hold $15,509,200 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

During the past twenty years what is called in England municipal trading—that is, city ownership of gas, electric lighting, water works, tramways, etc.—has vastly increased. While some superficial critics have pointed to the fact that local indebtedness of municipalities has increased during the same period, that is due to the purchase of existing plants and also to the growth and development of the public school system, and it is not, therefore, to be taken as an indication that the municipalities have embarked on a career of extravagance and costly municipal expenditures.—Chicago News.

The new motor fire engine of the Paris municipality is doing excellent work. It carries six men, and travels at the rate of 13 miles an hour.

CLOSING OUT SALE!

REDUCED PRICES ON ALL

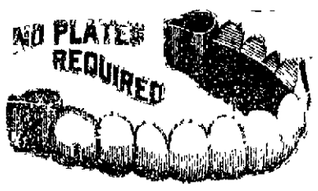
Bicycles, Bicycle Lamps and Sundries.

Second Hand Bicycles from $1.00 up.

KATT'S OLD STAND,

84 Clinton St. -:- Opp. Postoffice.

Dental Work===Installment Plan.




A great many people want their teeth attended to, but haven't the amount of money to pay for it all at once. Now, to accommodate those patients, we are going to work on the installment plan during July and August. You can pay a little each pay day. We give a guarantee with all our work. Call at once and make arrangements. Open evenings and Sunday by appointment.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS.
74 CALHOUN STREET. DR. McALISTER, Mgr.

Time Saved Is Money Made.

Cherry Stoners!
Cherry Stoners!

Screen Doors and Windows,
Rubber Hose,
Ice Cream Freezers,
Lowe Bros Paint,
and a complete line of Hardware.

H. PFEIFFER & SON,

9 EAST COLUMBIA ST. Phone 484.

Builders' Hardware, Doors, Sash and Glass.

New Railroad to San Francisco

Santa Fee Route, by its San Joaquin Valley Extension.

The only line with track and trains under one management all the way from Chicago to the Golden Gate.

Mountain passes, extinct volcanoes, petrified forests, prehistoric ruins, Indian pueblos, Yosemite, Grand Cannon of Arizona, en route.

Same high-grade service that has made the Santa Fe the favorite route to Southern California.

Fast schedule; Pullman and Tourist sleepers daily; Free reclining chair cars; Harvey meals throughout.

Beginning July 1.

General Passenger Office

The Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway

CHICAGO.

# Mrs. Pinkham's Advice

***and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have restored health and happiness to scores of women. This is not a mere advertising claim, but a positive fact.***

***The reason Mrs. Pinkham is so qualified to advise women is because for 20 years she has been treating and studying woman's ills. Her address is Lynn, Mass.***

***If you are ill, write to her for help, as thousands of women are doing.***

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

***relieves painful periods and regulates menstruation. It cures backache, kidney troubles and all uterine disorders.***

***Read the letters from women appearing regularly in this paper.***

**RISKS**

Are run by every woman who has household cares. It is so easy just to run out of the warm house into the fresh air, to pin a piece of lace to the clothes line. It is also easy to take cold in doing so. Then perhaps comes suppression and kindred evils. Whenever there is any disturbance of the normal womanly function Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription may be relied upon to re-establish perfect health. It is strictly a temperance medicine, containing no alcohol or whisky, neither opium, cocaine nor other narcotic.

"Several years ago I suffered severely from female weakness, prolapsus and menorrhagia, and used 'Favorite Prescription' with splendid effect," writes Fannie Shelton, of Washington, Iowa. "Glad I have not needed it for a few years past but if I should have a return of the old trouble would surely try 'Favorite Prescription.' I have recommended it to a number of my lady friends. I always tell them to try a bottle and if they are not benefited by it I will pay for the medicine. In every case they have spoken in praise of it."

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter *free*. All correspondence strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

***Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well.***

Why try to stick things with something that doesn't stick? Buy **MAJOR'S CEMENT**; you know it sticks. Nothing breaks away from it. Stick to **MAJOR'S CEMENT**. Buy once, you will buy forever. There is nothing as good; don't believe the substituter.

**MAJOR'S RUBBER and MAJOR'S LEATHER.** Two separate cements—the best. Insist on having them. ESTABLISHED 1876. 15 and 25 cents per bottle at all druggists.

**MAJOR CEMENT CO., NEW YORK CITY.**



# Are You Particular?

If you are, then I am

## The Tailor

You Want.

Am particular, too—Have to be, otherwise you get your money back. and I am not in business for my health, you know.

## Elegant Assortment of Spring Goods.

**Suits and Overcoats to measure, $18 to $40.**

**Trousers, $4.50 to $10.**

# THIEME, THE TAILOR

**52 E. Columbia Street.**


**Try The Sentinel want columns.**

# SHOP AND RAIL.

PENNSYLVANIA RELIEF DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS.

## SUPT. J. B. M'KIM ON BOARD

BASS BLACKSMITH SHOP RECEIVING MACHINERY.

## RAILWAY BUILDING GROWS

CAMPAIGN DOES NOT CAUSE A SUSPENSION.

A circular is out announcing the representatives of the various parts of the ennsylvania system on the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Voluntary Relief association, a position which is now a very important one. because of the magnitude of the association and the work it is doing. The Pennsylvania company lines, which include all those west of Pittsburg, will be represented on the board by Vice President Joseph Wood, General Superintendent of Transportation Edward B. Taylor and Division Superintendent J. B. McKim, the latter of this city. It is considered an honor to receive the appointment on this board.

### SICKNESS INCREASES.

The hot wave begins to have its effect upon the shopmen, as is evidenced by the increasing number of names on the sick list each day. Today the new names on the list are: G Buhr, L. Hartstein, L. Radke, W. E. Arrick J. P. Schramm, Charles H. Heckman, Charles L. Sossenheimer, M. J. Mooney, Frank Schille, J. Wilson, J. A. Baysinger, C. J. Kreuger and L. O. Starr. The number of returning shopmen who have been sick is not at all in proportion with the list of new absentees, showing that sickness is decidedly on the increase. Only two reported for work this morning after an absence on account of sickness. They were I. Botts and Frank C. Bardey, of the blacksmith shop. Dr. E. F. Wagner, the medical examiner, said this morning that he had ninety-five names on his disability roll, which is a third larger than it was two weeks ago.

### GROWTH OF THE Y. M. C. A.

There are now 375 names on the list of members of the Railroad Y. M. C. A., the largest number since the rule of paying annually in advance was adopted, several years ago. Prior to that time the members were permitted to pay monthly and the membership was constantly changing, being much larger some months than others. Much of the present prosperity of the association is due to the indefatigable efforts of the very efficient secretary, Mr. James W. Burns. He is ably assisted in this work, of course, by the board of management and a number of other people who are deeply interested in the association. Last evening sixteen applications for membership were acted upon.

### EQUIPPING NEW SHOP.

The addition to the Bass blacksmith shop, which makes that department one of the finest 'smith shops in this country, is now under way and will be completed in August. The foundations for the boilers are being laid this week and a steam hammer is nearly ready for erection. From a little shop on the east side of Hanna street, which could be placed in a corner of the present big shop, the forging department of the Bass works has grown in ten years to its present immense proportions. A day and night force is constantly employed and the force is increased almost weekly.

### RAILWAY BUILDING INCREASE.

Notwithstanding 1900 is a presidential year, when the pessimist holds fast to what he has got and does not attempt to reach out into new fields, the railway construction the first half of the year shows an increase over the mileage of new lines laid in 1899 of nearly 300. According to figures compiled by the Railway Age, there were 1360 miles laid from January 1 to June 30, 1899. With a number of lines to hear from, reports show that not less than 1654 miles of track have been laid during the first six months of the present year, on 135 lines in forty-one states and territories. For the entire year 1899 the new mileage added aggregate 4,588 miles, and it is estimated that this year over 5,000 miles of new track will be added to the railway system of the country.

### CAMPAIGNING ON A CAR.

Something new in politics will be seen in Missouri this year when Joseph Flory, the republican candidate for governor of that state, will make his campaign on a cycle car. Mr. Flory is a member of the state board of warehouse and railroad commissioners and while campaigning he will perform some of his official duties by inspecting the railway tracks over which he pushes his car. Mr. Flory began his tour on the hand-car yesterday. This cycle car is something like the old-fashioned hand-car, except that it is more comfortable, much more easy to run and consequently much faster. Mr. Flory had it built especially for his campaign, and on it this summer and fall he expects to cover thousands of miles over the railroads of the state and stop at many stations as well as junctions and crossings before the coming election for governor.

### CREDITABLE SHOWING.

General Foreman W. M. Paul, of the Wabash shops, is justly proud of the exhibit of work for the month of June. During that period there were twenty-eight engines repaired in the shops, against twenty-five for the same period of 1899, while the expenditures for labor during the month were $1,157.21 less than were the expenditures a year ago. This saving was not in a reduction of working force, but in the number of hours each mechanic worked. A year ago over time was the rule.

### SOJOURNING AT THE FALLS.

Superintendent E. A. Gould and Master Mechanic G. S. McKee, of the Wabash, with Mrs. Gould, Mrs. McKee and the Misses Ione and Maybelle McKee, are enjoying a sojourn at Niagara Falls and will probably not return home for a week or two. Mr. Gould, who was seriously sick a week ago, is rapidly regaining his health.

### WHEEL WORKS BURNED.

The Standard Wheel company's works at Sandusky, Ohio, were partially destroyed by fire last night, the loss approximating $100,000. It is believed the works will be rebuilt. The Standard Wheel company succeeded the American Wheel company, which a few years ago came into control and shut up the wheel works in this city, where 400 or 500 men had previously found steady employment. There were originally seven or eight big concerns in the combination, but they have been crowded out of existence one by one until only three or four remain. One of the first shops to be closed was the Fort Wayne works.

### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Joseph Metler, of the Bass blacksmith shop, is off duty on account of sickness.

George Sunley, switchman on the Pittsburg shop engine, is enjoying a few days rest.

President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania railroad, has arranged to sail for Europe on July 18.

M. Shuler, the veteran Pittsburg shopman, is taking a lay off to attend to some private business.

The Pennsylvania pay car will arrive in this city on the 17th inst., one week from next Tuesday.

Daniel Bevelheimer, watchman at the Broadway crossing of the Pittsburg, is taking a few days' rest.

Engineer George Huber, of the Pittsburg, suffers from a sprained back and will be off duty a few days.

Mrs. Krebs, wife of Ed Krebs, of the Olds Wagon works, has gone to Kenosha, Wis., to visit friends a few days.

Engineer H. S. Wills, of the Pittsburg, has gone to Rome City to join his family and enjoy a few days' outing.

Today the Fort Wayne Electric company shipped a car load of mast-arms and electrical supplies to Syracuse, N. Y.

J. W. Baker, of the Pittsburg boiler shop, is off duty on account of a fall, in which his right hand was painfully sprained.

Lincoln Johnson, whose misfortune was chronicled a few days ago, is improving and will soon be able to resume his place at the electric works.

L. G. Dailey, clerk in the Pittsburg shops, his wife and their son, Roger, will leave this evening for Chicago, where they will spend a week with friends.

Charles P. Porter, foreman of the Wabash warehouse, and his family, have gone to Peru to remain over Sunday, the guests of the parents of Mr. Porter.

J. R. Parker, the veteran railroader, who has had charge of the pumping station at Monroeville for some time, is sick and is absent from his post of duty.

G. P. Conrad, of New York, secretary of the Railway Transportation association, has issued a call for the annual meeting to be held in Detroit on July 18.

Al Kinnaird, chief scale inspector of the Pittsburg, is looking over the scales at Lima, Ohio, today with a view of deciding what repairs, if any, are needed.

Engineer and Mrs. B. F. Campbell are now comfortably domiciled on Webster street, having returned from Springfield, Ill., where they spent a portion of their honeymoon.

S. M. Felton, president of the Chicago and Alton road, will pass through this city, over the Pittsburg road, tomorrow morning at 3:25 o'clock, riding in his private car. He is en route west.

Thomas J. Barnes, jr., has received the appointment of ticket agent for the Wabash at Danville, Ill. He was formerly employed as assistant agent for the company at Lafayette.

For the accommodation of the Knights of the Maccabee in Western Ohio, the Pittsburg road has arranged to run excursion trains into Lima August 23. One will start from Dixon and the other from Ada.

Contractor Herman Tapp has a force of workmen engaged in putting up abutments for a large and more substantial bridge across the stream at Elida, Ohio, than the present one. The Pennsylvania has double tracked that portion of the road.

Engines 17 and 777 were turned out of the Wabash shops this morning after receiving general repairs. The former is a switch engine and will go into service in Toledo and the latter will go into the through freight service on the Detroit division.

A number of the machinists in the Bass shops are taking a few days for recreation, the excessively hot weather making a lay off a most appreciable privilege. Among those enjoying a rest are William Lerch, Robert Taylor, William Altevogt and Fred Walbaum, all machinists.

Mrs. Cousar, wife of Assistant Superintendent Charles Cousar, of the Bass foundry, who is stopping with her parents in Chicago, is improving in health, though she is still quite poorly. She expects to remain in that city during the summer months and take treatment from a noted specialist.

The fire box invented by Cornelius Vanderbilt and adopted by the New York Central and Huddson River railroad on some of its locomotives, is to be applied to locomotives now being built at the Baldwin works. Mr. Vanderbilt has arranged for the assignment of his patents to the Baldwin company.

George Rhinesmith returned from California last evening and will remain in the city during the summer months. He is still in delicate health, though there has been a slight change for the better since he left here last fall. Mr. Rhinesmith is a carpenter by trade and for many years was thus employed in his brother's factory on Lafayette street.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has, for some months, had members of the organization looking into the matter of doing less work on Sunday, and they are much encouraged with the progress made. The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has become a conservative and well-disposed organization, and now has a membership of over 42,000, and $300,000 surplus in its treasury.

Joseph West, fifty-three years in the service of the Baltimore and Ohio, will receive one of the gold medals for fifty years' service, which will be a pass for life. Mr. West is seventy-five years of age, and is an engineer on passenger trains between Cumberland and Baltimore. When he began as a freight conductor, in 1847, the road only extended between these two points. He also acted as brakeman, applying the wooden brakes on each car. He was later a fireman, using cordwood of 15-inch lengths. In 1850 he became an engineer.

Trace Bauer, of the electric works, received quite a fright yesterday. While he was playing with his thirteen-year-old baby on the lawn at his home, the dog joined in the sport and came near strangling the little one. The animal had a rope attached to it and this became wound around the baby's neck in some manner. Then the dog ran, pulling the baby about thirty feet, and nearly choking it to death. Mr. Bauer called to the dog and the animal stopped in time to avert any serious damage to the baby.

### MACHINERY ON THE FARM.

There is scarcely a thing done on a farm today in which patented machinery does not perform the greater part of the labor. The grain is sowed, cut, bound, threshed, cleaned, sacked, stored and transported by machinery; the corn is planted, cultivated and cut by machinery, while the mower cuts, the tedder spreads, the horserake gathers, the hayloader loads and the carrier unloads the hay. The potatoes are planted and dug by patented machines or implements, and even the hogs are slaughtered and the chickens hatched by machinery.—Cassier's Magazine.

The death rate of the world is 67 and the birth rate 70 a minute, and this seeming light percentage of gain is sufficient to give a net increase in population each year of 1,200,000.

The demand for candles in China is very large, owing to the fact that they are used at all religious ceremonies.


**Green Stamps are worth money.** 19eod-tf

If you get your Ice Cream Soda at Gocke's you get the best. 3t-3-eod.

**Get the Best—Green Stamps.** 19eodtf

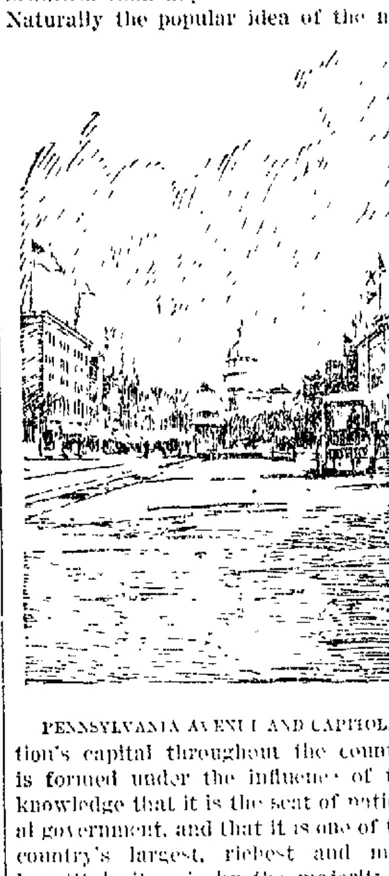

# ON ITS OWN MERITS.

WASHINGTON WITHOUT THE PRESTIGE OF CONGRESS.

**Magnificence of the Nation's Capital Enhanced by a City's Solidity and Beauty—History of Local Government and Its Present Form.**

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, June 18. With congress adjourned, most of the members gone to their homes in other parts of the country and a great many of those connected with the executive branches of the government away on vacations Washington wears the garb and has the appearance of other large and beautiful American cities, with this difference, at least in the eyes of the average Washingtonian, that it is more beautiful than any of its sister cities. Naturally the popular idea of the nation's capital throughout the country is formed under the influence of the knowledge that it is the seat of national government, and that it is one of the country's largest, richest and most beautiful cities is by the majority of citizens either not known or is generally overlooked and forgotten. Many think of Washington only as the place where congress meets and the president resides, and few seem to care to come here during the recesses. This lack of knowledge of the capital is not confined to those who have never visited the city. As a matter of fact a great many persons come here when congress is in session and sometimes stay for a week, two weeks or a longer time and when they go home know very little more than if they had remained at home and read their newspapers' reports of the proceedings of congress excepting that they have had a few of the celebrities in each house pointed out and had a glimpse at the White House and the Washington monument.



PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND CAPITOL.

The ignorance of the people on the subject of Washington, the city and not the capital, is, however, rapidly growing less, and the time is approaching when it will be exceptional. Years ago it was the custom for the government employee from the highest to the lowest whose duties only required his presence in the city during the session to hurry off to his home in the west, east, north or south just the moment he could get away after adjournment. All that is changed. The change has been gradual, but it is none the less complete. One cause of the change, and in a sense a governing cause, is that the tenure of employment is not so transitory as it was in former times, and it is possible for the government's "help" to establish homes in the place of employment. But aside from this important influence is the fact that a great many have come to look upon Washington as an especially desirable place of residence and remain here more as a matter of choice than from a desire for convenience. In fact it is said that the city is more than half filled with has beens from the various walks of official life, and they don't stay here because they cannot get away, but because no other place on earth will suit them as a place to live.

These thoughts came to me as I walked about last night and observed that everything looked just as it did a month ago, when congress was in full blast, and that impression will remain with one so long as he keeps out of the beaten paths of officialdom. Of course things aren't just the same up at the capitol nor around the department buildings, but we have already barred them in this consideration. The principal hotels may be included in the list of exceptions, but as a rule only the initiated rounder can tell you who is absent from the lobby or the smoking room.

Verily Washington is not a one horse town. Its eggs are not all in one basket and the basket just now off at a picnic. The big show still goes on, though one of the principal attractions has been taken off for a spell. Bridal parties, Bible class excursionists and lovers of the grand, the beautiful and the historic will find much to interest them during the recess of congress in this city.

This may read like an extract from the circular of a real estate exchange or a summer hotel, but what am I here for if not to tell my readers something about this great and treasured city? Your congressman will tell you what you don't already know about the recent session of congress, and he may tell you some things that he doesn't know, and no human being would dare try to tell you what the next session will do, and so to avoid conflicts and keep on safe ground I am trying to write something about Washington when congress isn't in it.

Most of the show places of Washington have at various times been treated of in this correspondence, and it is not the intention now to describe any large portion of them in detail. It is of the city in a more general way that I would now treat. Washington has for years aptly borne the name of the City of Magnificent Distances, and with equal justice it could now be called the City of Magnificent Parks, for no city in the country excels it in this particular. Most of the streets are lined with beautiful shade trees, and the park effect from this cause extends almost entirely throughout the city. The statuary, of which there is as much if not more than is to be seen in any other city in the country, adds greatly to its beauty.

While Washington has been growing in possibilities as a city of residence very rapidly of late years there have been many and radical changes in the residential portions of the city. For example, no further back than the seventies McPherson square was the northwestern boundary of the city and was also considered one of the most important residential sections because of the people who lived there and the fine residences of the neighborhood. Now hotels and business blocks have almost a monopoly of the section. This is but one instance of the many changes that have taken place in the city. There are others innumerable, some of them greater than this one.

Important and striking as these changes have been, they are not the most interesting of Washington's experiences in the line of evolution. This honor belongs to the changes which have taken place in the city's form of government, and as it is likely that this subject is not well understood by everybody I will briefly sketch it here. For the greater part of my information on this subject I am indebted to Mr. John B. Wight, until recently one of the commissioners for the District of Columbia. To Mr. Wight as to other residents of the city with whom I have discussed the subject the government of the city of Washington is the ideal form for large cities. Up to 1871 the city had the municipal form of government, such as pertains in large cities, but it became so bad that the citizens organized a committee of 100 and demanded a change of form. Acting upon this demand congress passed a law giving the city territorial form of government, with a representative in congress. This did not prove satisfactory, and in 1874 the government by commissioners was tried, and this form was made permanent in 1878. Of the three commissioners two are civilians appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate, and, although there is no law upon the subject, it is the custom to have each of the two large political parties represented on the board. The third commissioner is an officer of the engineer corps not below the rank of captain. He is designated by the president to act as the engineer commissioner. The term is three years. While the three commissioners act as a board they assign various municipal matters to one another, and over the details of their assignments each commissioner has absolute control. The commissioners, however, act as a board in making appointments and in important matters.

"This form of government is as near ideal as can be devised notwithstanding the fact that it eliminates the franchise," said Mr. Wight. "The large taxpayers are well pleased with it, and the only disgruntled ones are the few who are seeking to hold some office. This form of government eliminates all the evils incident to primary elections, does away with dishonesty in office and with the various troubles that afflict other cities in connection with gang rule and machine politics. As a commissioner I came to realize the beauties of Washington and her magnificent possibilities. The development of our national capital is only limited by the appropriations which congress will make. There is no reason why Washington and her suburbs, with all their wonderful and natural advantages, should not be made the equal in point of beauty of any city in the world, and they are growing rapidly in that direction. The people of Washington do not appreciate what has been done for their city by Alexander R. Shepherd, who in 1871 was the prime mover in not only changing the form of government, but in redeeming the city from an obscure, muddy village and establishing the present grade for streets, the sewer system and pavements, which have made the present development possible."

ALEXANDER R. SHEPHERD.

The railroads have been caught up in the spirit of progress which prevails in Washington. During the past year an agreement has been reached with the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio roads whereby they will remove all grade crossings and build terminal facilities which will be abundantly adequate to take care of the large crowds that so frequently gather in the city at inaugurals and other such times.

Verily Washington, the nation's capital city, is forging rapidly to the front, and all patriotic citizens will rejoice in this state of things.

SAMUEL HUBBARD.

**Melons Comin In.**

Dey growls 'bout de weather,
Dey cuss it out 'fo' sun,
But heah's my consolation—
Dey's melons comin in!

I don't keer how de sun shine;
De prize is dar fer win
De worl' kin bu'n en blaze, suh;
Dey's melons comin in!

We des ain't had no weather;
De summer des begin.
Sing happy, all tergether;
Dey's melons comin in!
—Atlanta Constitution.

# SYRUP OF FIGS

ACTS GENTLY ON KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS, CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY; DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS; OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY. TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS, BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. LOUISVILLE KY. SAN FRANCISCO CAL. NEW YORK N.Y. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS PRICE 50c PER BOTTLE.

# CELERY KING

If You Feel "Fagged Out,"
Have HEADACHE,
BACKACHE,
POOR APPETITE,
BAD BREATH,
BAD COMPLEXION,
and would like to feel and look well, let us recommend CELERY KING to you.

**MONEY! MONEY! MONEY**

## REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building & Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.

## Tri-State Building & Loan Ass'n.,

Cor. Berry and Court Streets.

## IMPORTANT.

For Sale Cheap.

I will sell my stock of Millinery and Fixtures at your own price, as I wish to close out by July 1st.

Good stand and business. My health will not allow me to continue.

## Mrs J. W. Fahnstock,

10-eod-1mo 128 CALHOUN ST.

Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief. 50c
A TRUE SPECIFIC IN ALL INFLAMMATIONS
Old Sores, Wounds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, "Colds." A SURE CURE Grip.
25c For any PAIN Inside or out.

SANTAL-MIDY
These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

## A. Hattersly & Son.

# PLUMBERS,

## STEAM AND GAS FITTERS.

**48 E. MAIN STREET,**

**Fort Wayne, Ind.**

MONARCH Sewing Machine OIL.
For Sewing Machines, Typewriters, Fire Arms, etc. The Highest Grade. Get it from your dealer.
Baird Bros. & Co., Cleveland, O.


**Try The Sentinel Want Column.**

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

SHOWERS TONIGHT; SUNDAY FAIR; WARM.

# The Fort Wayne Sentinel

A FEW WORDS TO THOSE WHO HAVE ROOMS TO RENT.

A little classified ad in The Sentinel is better than any four-sheet poster on your house.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# A TALE OF HORROR

## White Men, Women and Children in Pekin Slaughtered and the Legations Burned.

## DREADFUL NEWS CONFIRMED.

**LONDON, July 7.—A Shanghai dispatch received today confirms the news of the massacre of the foreign ministers, the women and the children and the European guards after eighteen days of hopeless resistance.**

London, July 7.—"The massacre of the foreign ministers, the women, the children and the European guards at Pekin, after eighteen days of hopeless resistance, is confirmed," says a dispatch from Shanghai dated July 6 and received in London today. "When the ammunition and food was exhausted," continues the dispatch, "the Chinese fiends closed in upon the legations and butchered all those who remained alive. Afterwards they set fire to the legation buildings in which the remains of the victims were consumed in one horrible holocaust."

The dispatch does not state the source from which the news of this confirmation is received, but it is thought that this is indicated by another Shanghai dispatch which states that the Taoti, or officer in charge of several departments at Shanghai and vicinity, now admits that no legation exists in Pekin. They are said to have been exterminated and it is admitted that no foreigners have been left alive.

Reports of the atrocities committed by Prince Tuan upon the Chinese are appalling. He had four thousand leading Chinese butchered, it is said, for merely daring to petition him to control the orgy of blood and restrain his followers.

The dispatch concludes with the announcement that ex-Viceroy Chi Li Wang Wen Chao has been killed by the boxers.

Reports from natives who left Pekin June 24 continue to arrive, but they are, to a large extent, merely variations of the stories already published.

A message from Taku says that the last message from Edwin Conger, the United States minister at Pekin, brought there by runners, read as follows:

"We are besieged. The provisions are becoming exhausted and the situation is desperate. The relief force should advance and give us notice by signal."

Rumors also confirm the report of the burning of the native city of Pekin.

In London it is hardly doubted that the worst has happened, though the friends of those who were besieged at Pekin cling to the last slender hope that Sir Robert Hart (the inspector general of customs) who was thoroughly trusted by the Chinese, managed by the promise of bribes to induce the boxers to protect the women and children from the violence of the mobs.

### NEWS FROM SHANGHAI.

Washington, July 7.—A cablegram was received at the state department this morning from Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, dated July 7, saying that the legations were standing on the 3d instant and that the recent attack of the boxers had been slight. They seemed disposed to adopt starvation methods.

### REASSURING REPORTS.

London, July 7.—Jardine, Matheson and company, of Shanghai, have telegraphed to their London house as follows:

"Shanghai, July 7.—The British legation was standing July 2. There are reassuring reports regarding the lives of the Europeans."

### AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW.

Seattle, Wash., July 7.—J. D. Clark, editor of the Shanghai Mercury, and war correspondent of the London News, arrived here today on the Rio Maru from Shanghai. He has been a resident of China for forty years.

Speaking of the conditions there, Mr. Clark said:

"I see by the dispatches that hope has been given up for the safety of the foreigners in Pekin. I cannot think the conditions warrant this belief and am of the opinion that they are yet safe and will be for a great length of time.

"The British legation building is a large and strong built place, and while there may have been discomfort on account of the lack of sufficient supplies, I am convinced it could withstand attack. Probably 125 persons are within the legation.

"While the boxers are in control of Pekin and the hue and cry is 'kill foreigners,' they are wise enough to know the death of the cause they espouse will be sounded in a wholesale slaughter of foreign diplomats. I have the best hopes for the safety of Shanghai and the cities in the adjacent provinces.

"The viceroys are not really in sympathy with the boxers' movement and are at least semi-friendly towards foreigners.

"It will be necessary for the powers to gather a sufficient force not only to take Pekin, but to capture the emperor, empress dowager and other boxer heads.

"Just as long as they are allowed freedom there will be trouble and atrocities."

### BAD NEWS RECEIVED.

New York, July 7.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Che Foo says bad news has been received from the Methodist mission at Tsung Huah. The place was attacked by a band of Chinese and the settlement broken up.

The Methodist native girl converts were carried away into captivity by the boxers after their preachers had been slain.

Other converts who had incurred the hatred of the boxers fled without offering any resistance. This prevented a wholesale butchery, as the settlement of converts was greatly outnumbered. Pei-Tah-Ho, it is reported, is burned. The property of foreigners and native converts to Christianity is destroyed. Pao-Ting-Foo is safe.

A report comes from apparently reliable sources that Chu-Wang is burned.

The American commander of the Chinese merchant vessel Hae Chi had an exciting experience while protecting a party of missionaries near Teng-Chow-Fu. The Haechi had been hiding under the shore ready to bring the missionaries to safety. A Russian gunboat loomed up on the horizon and, seeing a Chinese ship, prepared to attack and capture it.

The captain hoisted the American flag and the Russians sailed away. Indian troops, lancers and infantry, sent from Singapore, most of the fierce Pathans from the hill districts of the Afghanistan border, are pressing to the relief of the beseiged. The most dreadful rumors continue to come from within the city of Pekin. There are so many stories afloat that it is hopeless to try to trace any of them to their source. Without any degree of definiteness, the report often reiterated, is that "people have been killed," "foreigners have been killed."

Your correspondent considers the reports to be very doubtful, that is, if what the Chinese mean to convey is that all the foreigners in Pekin have been slain. These reports may refer solely to the killing of Von Ketteler.

The refugees from Teng-Chau-Fu have arrived here. All the refugees got in safely but one man, named Wells, refused to leave the station, and his fate is unknown.

Communication with Tien Tsin is interrupted.

### HARMONY FIRST CONCERN.

Berlin, July 7.—A semi-official note says: "In replying to Japanese requests for news of the powers' attitude towards China, Germany declared she regarded the maintenance of harmony among the powers as of prime importance and would, accordingly, assent to any measures not objected to in other quarters."

### STILL HAVE HOPE.

Washington, July 7.—An important dispatch to the state department from Consul General Goodnow, this morning, has revived hope in a measure that the legationers, or at least some of them, are still alive in Pekin.

Having survived at least two weeks longer than was supposed to be possible, and certainly being alive five days ago, the unfortunate ministers and their staffs and guards may be still holding out.

In fact, if the only active enemy they have now to face is starvation, as Consul General Goodnow indicates, the officials believe there is substantial ground for the hope that they may hold out and that the horrible stories of the last few days from Shanghai of nameless crimes and massacres committed upon the legationers are at least premature.

One certain effect of Consul General Goodnow's dispatch will be to cause the officials here, and without doubt the European government's, to redouble their exertions to push forward a force to Pekin.

### LOOK TO JAPAN.

It is said that Japan is to be compensated for the work she is about to undertake in the common cause. Her military preparations are very extensive and the campaign is certain to involve heavy cost.

It would be unjust to expect Japan to meet this herself. She had no missionaries in China, and consequently is perhaps less interested selfishly than any of the powers in the terrible happenings in Shan Tun and Pekin. It is conjectured that the question of compensation is after all what has caused the apparent delay in the resumption of the campaign against Pekin, but it is believed that this having been adjusted, military operations will progress rapidly.

### POWERS HAVE AGREEMENT.

If the powers have agreed upon the form Japan's indemnity is to assume, the facts cannot be elicited here. The impression, however, is that there will be a money indemnity, the belief being based on the fact that such is the only form of indemnity so far suggested that would be the least likely to arouse international jealousies.

Either China, itself, or the powers collectively, would have to provide for the payment of this indemnity, though even in the first case, it is probable that the powers' contribution would be in the nature of a loan and in the end China would be obliged to make good the advance through some form of taxation.

### NO WORD FROM RUSSIA.

The state department has not heard directly from the Russian government as to Japan's proposition to supply the major portion of force required for the Pekin campaign, but it has not the least doubt that Russia makes no objection.

In fact the department has gathered that all of the foreign governments have taken a similar view of the Japanese proposition and is disposed to feel some pride in the fact that it was through the advances made in the first place by the United States government that this happy accord has been brought about.

### WILL MARCH ON NANKIN.

Shanghai, Friday, July 6.—Prince Tuan has ordered General Yuan Shi Kia to march on Nankin with 18,000 German-drilled troops. It is doubtful if he will obey, but in any case, Viceroy Lui is believed to be able to safely hold Nankin.

He has fifteen warships on the Yang Tse Kiang and Great Britain is ready to assist this opponent of the rebel government. The departure of the anti-foreign Taotai, Sheng, for Nankin, is causing anxiety.

### QUIET AT CANTON.

Canton, Friday, July 6. Quiet continues here. Li Hung Chang has stationed troops in the streets to prevent disturbances.

A steamer intended to convey Li Hung Chang northward sailed today, ostensibly bound for Kiu Kuang. She took 250 packages of Li Hung Chang's goods.

### JAPAN IS READY.

London, July 7. The Japanese minister, Kato Takaaki, received a cable dispatch from Tokio this morning giving his government's reply to Great Britain's question as to whether, with the consent of the other powers, Japan is willing to send large reinforcements to China.

Japan replied that she was prepared to carry out the suggestion and that one division would be despatched immediately.

# AN ARMY CORPS.

**WILL BE MADE READY TO GO TO CHINA.**

**TO BE SENT TO PHILIPPINES**

**THERE IT WILL AWAIT NEED OF IT IN CHINA.**

**ARE RUSHING PREPARATIONS**

**MILES AND CORBIN CONFER ON THE MATTER.**

Washington, July 7.—As a result of a thorough consideration of the subject by the secretary of war, Lieutenant General Miles and Adjutant General Corbin, orders were issued by the war department this afternoon for the dispatch of 6,254 regular troops to the Philippines with a view to their utilization in China, in case it is found necessary to divert them to that country.

These troops are intended primarily to relieve the volunteers in the Philippines and will only be diverted to China in the event that circumstances demand it.

The force is made up of two battalions each of the Fiftieth, Second, Fifth and Eighth infantry, two squadrons each of the First and Ninth cavalry, one squadron of the Third cavalry and a company of engineers.

These troops will be forwarded as rapidly as transportation arrangements can be perfected, and the entire fleet of transports at San Francisco and New York will be employed in that work.

## AMERICAN ATHLETES WINNERS

**THEY CAPTURE MOST OF THE HONORS IN ENGLAND.**

**Outclassed Their Opponents and in Some of the Events Victory Was a Walkaway.**

London, July 7.—At Stamford Bridge, before a good-sized crowd and with fine weather prevailing, the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic association commenced this afternoon. About fifty American athletes stripped ready to compete with the best British, Australian, Canadian and Indian cracks. With the exception of the Princeton contingent, all the Americans were in good condition. Many American spectators were present to cheer their fellow-countrymen in the largest and most important athletic meeting ever held in England. The Americans started well.

In the 100-yard trials Tewkesbury, of Pennsylvania, easily defeated Pritchard, the champion of India, and Worstley, the English champion, in 10 1-5 seconds. Duffy, of Georgetown, beat Jupp, the champion of 1898.

The crowd greeted the heat winners with good-natured applause while waiting anxiously for the final, after seeing how easily the home cracks were defeated.

Burroughs had a walk-over. A. C. Kraenzlein, of University of Pennsylvania; Edmund J. Minahan, Georgetown university; Prinstine, of Syracuse university, and McLean, of University of Pennsylvania, did not compete, as Burroughs had a sure thing.

The last trial heat for the 100-yards dash was easily won by Jarvis, of Princeton, in 10 1-5 seconds, beating Henry Berry Slack and Moleny, both of Chicago University, who were also beaten by the Englishman, Massey.

Thus, all the heats of the 100-yards race were won by Americans, with the exception of one, which Stanley Rowley, the New South Wales champion, secured.

"Another American" was passed from mouth to mouth as the Pennsylvania's tigers and Georgetown's colors came flying down the stretch. Before the final of the 100-yards contest was run the mile race was started. It proved a poor contest until the last lap, when the men were well bunched. Then C. Bennett, one of the best men in England, went to the front and won as he liked, in poor time.

Hurdles, Final Heat—A. C. Kraenzlien, University of Pennsylvania, first; Pritachard, second; Trafford, third. Time—15 2-5 seconds, which is the English record.

Hammer Throwing John Flanagan, New York Athletic club, won. Distance 163 feet, 1 inch. T. Truxton Hare, University of Pennsylvania, threw 138 feet, 9 inches, and T. F. Kiely threw 139 feet, 2 inches.

Four Mile Run—J. T. Rimmer won. Time—20 minutes, 11 seconds. A. L. Neton, of the New York Athletic club was fifth. He was the only American who finished.

Half Mile Run—Finish—Tysoe won. Time—1 minute, 17 4-5 seconds. Cregan was second and Dennsam was third.

Long Jump—A. C. Kraenzlein, of the University of Pennsylvania, won. Distance—22 feet, 1¼ inches.

Quarter Mile Run—Final—M. W. Long, of the New York Athletic club, won. Time—49 4-5 seconds. Molney, of Chicago, was second, and Welsh third.

Two Mile Steeplechase—S. J. Robinson won. Time—11 minutes, 8 4-5 seconds.

Pole Jump—Bascom Johnson, of the New York Athletic club, won. Distance—11 feet, 4 inches.

## OPENED BIDS FOR BRIDGES

**COUNTY COMMISSIONERS RECEIVE FIGURES.**

**A Dozen Small Bridges and Several Culverts Bring on Many Proposals.**

The county commissioners this morning opened over one hundred bids for bridges and culverts to be built this summer. There are eight small iron bridges to be built, four stone culverts and one bridge to be repaired. For this varied lot of work there were twelve bidders on the bridges and four on the culverts. The bids ranged from low to 30 per cent. higher. The location of the several bridges and culverts, together with the low bids, are given below. At the time of going to press the contracts had not yet been awarded, but as there are no protests, they will probably go to the concerns whose names follow the figures.

Leesburg road, Washington township, 12-foot span, Newcastle Bridge company, Newcastle, Ind., $73.

Wayne township, section 25, 20-foot span, Indianapolis Bridge and Iron works, $128.

Eel River township, section 28, 12-foot span, $121; Eel River township, section 28, 14-foot span, $142. Both by Attica Bridge company.

Springfield township, Meyer's ditch, 18-foot span, $113. Bellfountaine Bridge and Iron works.

Eel River township, section 24, 18-foot span, $162, and Eel River township, section 23, 20 foot span, $175. Both by Attica Bridge company.

Eel River township, section 12, 16-foot span, $99.94. Wabash Bridge and Iron works.

Milan township, section 23, stone arch culvert, 8-foot span, $6.21 per yard; Milan township, section 28, stone arch culvert, 12-foot span, $6.25 per yard. Both by Adam S. White, Fort Wayne.

St. Joseph township, section 20, stone arch culvert, 10-foot span; $7 dimension stone and $5.75 rubble per cubic yard. J. C. O'Connor, Delphi, Ind.

Pleasant township, section 4, stone substructure, rebuilding old work, $4, and new work $5.25 per cubic yard. J. C. O'Connor.

### PHILIPPINE CAVALRY.

Washington, July 7.—The war department has been informed of the organization of a squadron of Philippine cavalry by Lieut. Col. Wilber E. Wilder, Forty third infantry, U. S. V., consisting of four troops of native scouts, having a maximum of 120 men to a troop, engaged to serve until June 30, 1901, unless sooner discharged. The barracks at Caloocan have been designated as the rendezvous of the squadron.

### OIL FIRE BURNING OUT.

New York, July 7.—The fire at the Standard oil works at Bay one, which started shortly after midnight on Thursday morning, is rapidly burning itself out. The best evidence that the fire is believed to be about at an end and that the danger of a still further spreading of the flames is not feared, is that a number of companies were allowed to return to their quarters. Of the twenty-four tanks in the company before the fire began raging, four remain intact.

Frank Hilliker has taken a position in the offices of the Tri-State company. Mr. Hilliker is a graduate of the International Business college.

# TO UNITE ALL FORCES

## Democratic Ticket Will Probably Have the Support of the Allied Parties.

## LEADERS CONFER IN KANSAS CITY

Kansas City, Mo., July 7.—Practically fusion between the populist and democratic parties on the presidential tickets has been decided upon by the populist national committee. Unless present plans are changed, however, the democratic vice presidential candidate will not be endorsed, whether or not Charles A. Towne decides to withdraw his name as the candidate of the populist party, as this, it is feared, would result in a large defection to the middle of the road populists.

C. A. Towne will leave for home late this afternoon and will stop over at Lincoln on the invitation of W. J. Bryan. The whole situation will be thoroughly discussed and upon Mr. Bryan's views on the matter will depend in a large measure Mr. Towne's decision in regard to the vice presidency. He will not announce his decision until he has had conferences with other leaders in both the democratic and populist parties, and until he does communicate with the populist national committee, which will not be for several days at least, that body will take no further action.

In case Mr. Towne decides to withdraw his name as the vice presidential candidate of the populist party, the national committee will select another candidate. The sentiment apparently is against the endorsement of Mr. Stevenson, on account of the peculiar conditions existing in several of the western states, notably Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota, where the populist vote is larger than the democratic, and where the populist leaders fear the straight endorsement of the democratic ticket would jeopardize the success of the ticket, but the parties will work together in this way:

In the states where the populists' strength is the greater, the understanding is that the electors on both tickets will favor Bryan and Towne. This will apply especially to the western states. In the eastern states and other sections where the populists admit their party is distasteful to the democrats, the electoral tickets will be Bryan and Stevenson.

In the electoral college, according to the general plan as outlined, it is the intention to unite the vote probably on Mr. Stevenson. This general plan was outlined at the meeting of the populist national committee, which was held last night at the close of the meeting between the conference committees of the democratic, populist and silver republican parties, and which adjourned early today, after a protracted debate.

"The whole idea is to concentrate our forces and work for the success of William J. Bryan," said former Congressman Ridgeley, of Kansas, today. "The democratic platform and ticket is satisfactory to us, but peculiar conditions exist in many states where our strength is the greatest and we consider it advisable to have a complete populist ticket in the field, as in this way we can best hold our forces."

### JONES RE-ELECTED.

The national committee of the democratic party met at the Kansas City club after the adjournment of the convention and organized. Senator Jones, who was not a member of the committee, remained outside until the preliminaries were over. Tom Taggart, of Indiana, who has been mentioned as a possible chairman, nominated Senator Jones for re-election, and he received the unanimous vote.

### CONFERENCE OF LEADERS.

Kansas City, July 7.—The democratic national committee resumed its sessions today at the Kansas City club. The representatives of the populist and silver republicans attended the meeting. Nearly every state in which the populist and silver republican strength is necessary to carry the state for the democracy, was pledged to Bryan and Stevenson.

The exceptions were Nebraska, Kansas and South Dakota, the representatives of these states saying they thought it exceremely doubtful whether they could be carried for Bryan unless a populist ticket should remain in the field. At the same time they claimed they did not care to sacrifice Mr. Towne and force him to become a Watson, even on a smaller scale. The silver republicans and populists representing the three states named did not talk very encouragingly. They said populists and silver republicans might, to the same extent, vote the republican ticket, while other populists, who had heretofore acted with the regular organization, would go over to the middle-of-the-road ticket nominated at Cincinnati.

Stress was laid upon the danger of losing the four senators in three states. The silver republicans said there would be no doubt about carrying the mountain states, but they had little hope of the Pacific coast.

The matter of running a third ticket probably will be determined after a conference of the leaders at Lincoln, as it is understood they will meet Mr. Bryan there on Monday.

Acting Chairman Edmiston, Gen. James B. Weaver and Thos. Patterson spoke of the populists, while Chairman Tillotson, ex-Senator Dubois and Representative Shafroth spoke of the silver republicans. All of the silver republicans pledged their hearty support to the Bryan and Stevenson ticket and the populists said they were earnestly in favor of the election of Bryan, but pointed out the difficulty of indorsing this ticket by the populist committee without being placed in the position of dictators of the party, something that the populists of Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota would not stand.

The silver republicans presented the names of Chairman Tillotson, Senator Teller and ex-Senator Dubois for representation of the democratic executive committee. The populists did not present any names for this committee and said until they could confer with the leaders in other states they would take no action. It was determined that an address on the Bryan and Stevenson ticket shall be issued soon by the democratic and silver republican parties, to be followed later by an address from the populist party when it is ready to act.

Chairman Jones said everything is working toward harmonious action by all of the "reform" forces, and that indications are that all parties will be pulling together for the Bryan and Stevenson ticket.

At 2:30 p. m. the committee adjourned sine die. A number of the leaders left for Lincoln this afternoon to confer with Mr. Bryan.

### HOW TOWNE SAVED FUSION.

Kansas City, Mo., July 7.—After a long and exciting debate, during which it looked several times as if Charles A. Towne would be nominated for vice president in spite of his protest against such action, the national convention of the silver republican party adjourned sine die without making a nomination, the whole matter being referred to the national committee with power to act.

The convention, after nominating William J. Bryan for president, had adjourned until 3:30 p. m., after passing a resolution making every delegate a member of a committee to attend the democratic convention and work for the nomination of Towne for vice president.

Two minutes after Chairman Brown called the silver republican convention to order at 3:30 p. m. the convention voiced its feeling in regard to the nomination of Stevenson by howling down Delegate Lewis, of Nebraska.

"I believed this morning it was our plain duty to nominate Bryan and Towne," he said. "But I believe now it is our plain duty to in-

(Continued on Second Page.)

## HEARKEN YE

To the Voice of Fort Wayne People.

If you will listen to your friends and neighbors, they will tell you how the pains and aches of a bad back, annoyance of urinary troubles, the nervousness, the restlessness that comes from kidney ills can be relieved and cured. Read what one Fort Wayne citizen says: Mrs. Anna Long, of 30 Wells street, says: "I suffered a great deal with backache and other symptoms of kidney trouble not necessary to mention, but the first few doses of Doan's Kidney Pills, sold at Meyer & Co.'s drug store, relieved me and I was soon cured. A number of my neighbors also used the remedy and all of them speak of it in the highest terms.

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all durggists, price 50 cents per box.

Doan's Ointment is a specific for all itching skin diseases, Piles, Eczema, Chilblains, Chafing, any irritation and all itchiness of the skin. Gives instant relief. We mail a free sample box on application. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

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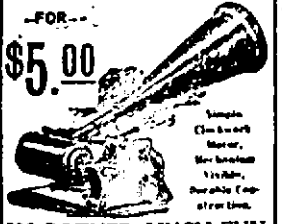

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SUNDAY

6:30 a. m.
8:30 a. m.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

No. 2,738.

In the Superior Court of Allen County, State of Indiana.

Emmett Martin vs George W. Kingman, et al.

By virtue of an order of sale, to me directed and delivered by the clerk of said court, in the above entitled cause, I have levied upon and will expose for public auction, at the court house door, in said county, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock p. m., of the 11th day of August, 1900, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following described premises, viz:

Commencing four and one half ($4\frac{1}{2}$) feet west of the northeast corner of lot number nineteen (19), Maples' addition to the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana; thence west twenty-four (24) feet; thence south to the south line of said lot number nineteen (19); thence east twenty-four (24) feet; thence north to the place of beginning.

And on failure to realize therefrom the full amount of the judgment, interest thereon and costs, I will at the same time, and in the manner aforesaid, offer for sale the fee simple of the above described premises. Taken as the property of the defendants to satisfy said order of sale.

A. E. MELCHING,
Sheriff Allen County.

Robert B. Dreibelbiss, Attorney for Plaintiff. 7-d3t

## AFTER THE COMMISSIONER

MR. WELTY CHARGED WITH CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Is Said to Have Advised Witnesses to Stay Away From Bullerman's Court After Being Subpoenaed.

There was a warm time in Justice Bullerman's court this morning and it all came about through one of the fish law cases which have been on the dockets of all the justices for some time.

On June 27th Fish Commissioner Welty swore out an affidavit charging William Miller, living just beyond the city limits south, with having taken fish from the running streams with a net, contrary to law. Miller was arrested and came into court, where he entered a plea of not guilty, saying that he never owned or used a net in the first place and in the second place that he was too lazy to fish under any circumstances. It was agreed, however, to try the case on the 5th of July, and witnesses were subpoenaed for that date. None appeared and the case was continued until this morning, at 10 o'clock, and in the meantime the justice issued attachments for William Mooner and Jule Tenner, who were arrested by Constable Kennelly and brought into court this morning to answer to the charge of contempt. Meanwhile, Commissioner Welty came in and told the justice to dismiss the case, which he refused to do. Then Prosecutor Emrick appeared and said that there was no case against Miller and demanded its dismissal. Justice Bullerman refused and said he believed there was something rotten about this fish business and he proposed to find out what it was. He further stated that there was but one way to dismiss a cause and that was the legal way, which had not yet been practiced. Meantime the attached witnesses came into court and were examined. They said that they had received service on the original subpoenae and had intended to appear; that Commissioner Welty came to their houses and told them not to come before the justice, as there was no case against Miller, and that he was running this fish business, being the state commissioner. Thinking that he had authority in the matter they did not come, the witnesses stated, but that their staying away was not intended as a contempt of the court, they having acted in good faith all the way through. The justice thereupon dismissed them and likewise acquitted Mr. Miller. Then he turned about and ordered an affidavit drawn against Commissioner Welty, charging him with contempt of court in interfering in a legal process in course of execution. He says that Welty clearly overstepped his authority and had no more right to advise witnesses to stay away from court than any one else had. "I was elected to the bench of this court," said Justice Bullerman, "and I propose to run it. Neither the prosecutor nor Mr. Welty has any right to dismiss cases. I am the man that does that. It is a shame the way this man Welty has had people arrested without the least bit of foundation. He has burdened the docket of every justice in town and has had more dismissals than convictions. This man Miller today, I don't believe, would know a fish if he saw it."

Commissioner Welty has not yet been arrested, but there will be a hot time in the old town when he is. Justice Bullerman is on his dignity and is mad besides and something will have to break somewhere.

### OTHER CASES.

Before France the case of the state before Anna Schreck for provoking Lulu Huntine has been postponed until next Thursday.

Before Tancey. Last night some one smeared a whole lot of greasy tar over the windows, front, door and signs of Harry Goldstein, at No. 63 East Main street. This morning Goldstein swore out an affidavit against Gust Schubert, his next door neighbor, charging him with malicious trespass. The parties appeared in court and by agreement of the attorneys the hearing was postponed until 9 o'clock next Friday morning.

### ASPHALT WINS.

The board of public works met this morning at 9 o'clock to determine the kind of pavement to place on the streets for which bids were opened on Thursday night. Sheet asphalt was victorious in every instance. According to the bids presented the Barber Asphalt company will pave Main street and Clinton street and the Bermuder company will pave Third and Webster streets. The contracts, however, will not be let for five days so as to give all property owners along the line of the improvement an opportunity to change their minds or offer specific objections.

Moellering & Co. were given the contract for building the sewer in the alley between Lillie street and Walton avenue, from Hayden street to the Findlay road, and Derheimer & Co. were given the contract for building the sewer south of Simon and Tam streets, in the alley west of Walter street.

## DEATH'S RECORD OF THE DAY

INCREASED MORTALITY AMONG THE CHILDREN.

Young Son of George Loyd Expired This Morning—Other Deaths and Funerals.

George R. Loyd, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. George Loyd, of 10 Hugh street, died at the family home this morning at the age of 15 years.

Announcement of the funeral services will be made later.

### BRANT.

Marion Logan Brant, an inmate of the Indiana School for Feeble Minded Youth, died at 3 o'clock this morning from meningitis at the age of 11 years, 9 months and 3 days.

The interment will occur at the institution cemetery.

### WALTON.

William Walton, whose home was at 85 Putnam street, died Friday evening at St. Joseph hospital, after an extended illness from a complication of diseases. Mr. Walton was 69 years of age and was formerly engaged in the shoe business in this city. He leaves a widow, but no children.

Funeral services will be held from the hospital chapel Monday morning, and the interment will be at Roanoke.

### LANE.

Lorne M. Lane, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac J. Lane, of 69 Melita street, died at 6 o'clock this morning from summer complaint at the age of 7 months.

The funeral services will be held from the residence Sunday afternoon.

### ADAMS.

Bernardette K. Adams, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ulysses Adams, of 201 East Jefferson street, died Friday afternoon at the age of six months from cholera infantum.

Funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon from St. Mary's Catholic church.

### FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Eloph.—Funeral services of Joseph Eloph will be held Sunday morning at 9 o'clock from the residence, and at 9:30 from the Christian church at Dunfee. Interment at Bullard's cemetery.

Fromuth.—Funeral services of Virgil Mary Fromuth will be held Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the residence, on Killea street, and at 1:30 from St. Patrick's Catholic church.

Lytle.—Funeral services of Benjamin Stevens Lytle will be held Sunday afternoon from the residence of Louis Vorce, 58 West Fifth street, at 2 o'clock. Rev. Z. A. Harris will officiate.

## LOCAL LINES.

Miss Della Rippe, of this city, is in Wabash, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Henry Frankstine.

Miss Nona Dalton, of West Williams street, has gone to Racine, Wis., to visit her brother.

Miss Anna Randall, of this city, is seriously ill at Chautauqua, N. Y., from inflammatory rheumatism.

W. W. Reed, of Warsaw, and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Welton and Mrs. S. K. Smart, of Montpelier, are at the New Aveline.

A little child fell from the second story window of the residence at 110 West Main street this morning, but it miraculously escaped injury.

Mrs. Dr. Hood and daughters, Helen and Margaret, of Palm Beach, Fla., are the guests of Dr. Hood's father, R. Hood, of 25 West Lewis street.

Quarantine on Superintendent Gorsline's home was raised this afternoon and the superintendent will get acquainted with his family this evening for the first time in three weeks.

Mrs. Waterbury, of Ithaca, Mich., who is a guest at the home of Mrs. Julia Randall, is critically ill from heart failure. Her daughter, Miss Nellie Waterbury, of Alma, Mich., is at her bedside.

The Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen will not have a meeting their regular meeting time, next Thursday evening, owing to the picnic to be given by them at Robison park Friday, July 13. Peru and Garrett lodges will be in attendance at the picnic.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

## HIS FATHER HELPED HIM OUT

FORGERY CASE AGAINST W. O. WATTS IS DISMISSED.

Fort Wayne Lady Gets Her Money at Huntington and Agrees to Compromise the Case.

[Huntington Herald.]

W. O. Watts, who was arrested in Missouri last week on a charge of forgery preferred against him by Mrs. Margaret Brooks, of Fort Wayne, is once more a free man, the case having been dismissed.

The dismissal of the case was on account of several reasons. One was a question as to whether a conviction could be had after a lapse of four years' time before prosecution was begun. Another reason is that Watts' father, who has been in the city since Friday, has effected a compromise by purchasing nearly all of the notes given to Mrs. Margaret Brooks by W. O. Watts as a purchase payment on a farm in Rock Creek township, and nearly all of which proved to be worthless and could not be collected. The settlement was made by Watts' father giving a note for $400, payable within thirty days. The note is secured by mortgage on two tracts of land in Rock Creek township, this county. The full amount of the notes turned over to Mrs. Margaret Brooks by W. O. Watts aggregated some $600, but a sum less than $100 was collected by Mrs. Brooks from the makers of the notes, which reduced the amount in controversy to about $500.

The elder Watts has every appearance of being a good man. He does not believe his son is guilty of forgery, but he is frank to admit that the deal made by his son was not an honorable one, and therefore he wanted, if it could be accomplished, to make good the amount of the worthless paper. Mrs. Brooks, in one way, is ahead just $400 by the compromise, while in another way she is a loser to the amount of $100, the settlement having been made on that basis. In view of the questionable part of the prosecution, all those familiar with the case are of the opinion that the compromise was the best way out of a bad deal.

## DR. W. E. STONE SELECTED

PROMOTED TO PRESIDENCY OF PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

Board of Trustees Create a New Office, That of Dean of the Engineering School.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 7.—The board of trustees of Purdue university met at the Denison, Friday, and elected Dr. Winthrop E. Stone president of the college, as successor to Dr. James H. Smart, who died last spring. Dr. Stone has been vice president ofthe university for several years and is closely identified with all the progressive movements of the institution.

A new office, that of dean of the engineering school, was created, and Dr. William F. M. Goss was elected to the chair. Dr. Goss has had charge of the engineering department of the college for some time, and was the prime factor in bringing that branch of the university up to its present high standard. He has written extensively upon the subject of engineering, and is considered an authority by engineers of the United States. While others were discussed for these positions the board is well pleased with the selection and believes that the best men available are now at the head of what is now regarded as, perhaps, the most promising institution of learning in the state.

There were only two members of the board absent, Dr. F. B. Beem, of Spencer, and William H. O'Brien, of Lawrenceburg. Those present were General Harrison, Senator James Barrett, of Fort Wayne; William V. Stuart and Mr. Van Natta, of Lafayette; Sylvester Johnson, of Irvington; W. A. Banks, of Laporte, and Charles Downing, secretary of the state board of agriculture.

### FACE WAS MUTILATED.

At 10:30 last evening a woman whose name could not be learned called at the office of Dr. J. E. Stults for surgical attention. Her face was badly cut and bruised, and the nose was broken. Several stitches were required to close the wounds. The woman claimed to have received the injuries in a fall from a street car.

### DEMOCRATS WILL RATIFY.

At its meeting last evening the Jeffersonian club took the initial steps for a great democratic meeting to be held in Fort Wayne next Tuesday evening to ratify the nominations of Bryan and Stevenson. Henry Colerick, who represented Fort Wayne as a delegate at the convention, will be present and give a description of the working of the convention. The meeting is not alone for members of the Jeffersonian club, but all democrats are invited to participate.

### CAPT. MINNOW GAVE A DINNER

Captain Minnow, of the ill-fated North German Lloyd steamer Saale, which was destroyed by fire at Hoboken, N. J., a few days ago, was a very warm friend of the Misses Anna and Julia Randall and Fay Randall, of this city, who were passengers on the Saale on their return from Europe last year. During the voyage the young people became well acquainted with the captain, and but a few days before the destruction of his vessel Captain Minnow gave a dinner on board his ship to the Misses Louise and Mary Randall and Fay Randall, who are now in New York.

## TO UNITE ALL FORCES.

(Continued from First Page.)

dorse Bryan and Stevenson."

GREETED BY STORM OF GROANS.

A storm of groans and protests arose from the delegates, many of them standing on their chairs. Senator Ranzom, of Nebraska, gained the floor and in an eloquent speech pleaded for moderation, favoring Towne. Webb McNall, of Kansas, was then recognized.

"It is not necessary to go outside of our party for a vice president," said he, amid shouts of approval. "Do you gentlemen intend to make the tail end of the Cleveland administration? Do you belive that good judgment?"

The hall fairly trembled from the strom of noes.

Amid confusion and the pounding of the chairman's gavel Mr. McNall shouted:

"I move that Charles A. Towne be declared the unanimous nominee of the convention."

"I second the motion," shouted a dozen delegates at once.

"Wait, gentlemen," exclaimed Senator Teller, springing to his feet. "We want some calm deliberation. Let us wait until we hear from Mr. Towne."

W. T. Foster gained the floor and insisted on the chair putting the question. During the confusion that resulted Charles A. Towne entered the hall, and in an instant the hall was a pandemonium. Cheer after cheer went up and flags and handkerchiefs were waved by the excited delegates. Towne was immediately surrounded by those on the stage.

TOWNE PLEADS FOR UNITY.

"Mr. Towne, we want to nominate you," said an Indiana delegate.

"I don't want you to do it," said Mr. Towne. "I understand what my duty is in this matter. The silver republicans have made a good fight. They have been defeated, but it is your duty to support the ticket nominated by the national democratic convention."

Mr. Towne insisted that there was an issue in the coming election which towers above men, and he implored the convention to look at it as he did. He begged the delegates to remember that Bryan was still at the head.

Mr. Towne was followed by Delegate Shafroth, of Colorado, who favored the support of the ticket nominated by the democratic convention. Judge Van Vorhis, of Ohio, also pleaded for the indorsement of the democratic ticket. Meanwhile great confusion prevailed. Delegates gathered in groups on the floor and excitedly discussed the situation. Senator Dubois moved the whole question be left to the national committee, with plenary power.

Amid much confusion the previous question was called for. It was on Senator Dubois' motion and by an almost unanimous vote was carried. The convention adjourned sine die.

The national committee of the silver republicans organized by electing D. C. Tillotson, of Kansas, chairman, and Gen. E. S. Corser, of Minnesota, secretary and treasurer. The selection of an executive committee was deferred.

LINCOLN IS THE MECCA.

Lincoln, Neb., July 7.—The influx of democrats paying their respects to W. J. Bryan on their return from the Kansas City convention began before daybreak this morning. The Montana delegation arrived before daybreak and marched to the Bryan home, accompanied by a band.

The house was dark, but Mr. Bryan was aroused and made a speech. He said the Montana delegation still seemed to have plenty of enthusiasm. He apologized for not meeting them at the depot, saying he had been up for a number of nights reading bulletins of the convention, and especially during the committee discussion over the platform. He was glad to know, he said, the delegates were more in earnest than himself.

Mr. Bryan asked for Senator Clark and was told that he was not in the party. Later in the morning the Jacksonian club, of Omaha, made a stop and called on the presidential candidate.

Other delegations are expected in the afternoon.

Mr. Bryan does not expect to be able to give out any part of his campaign plans for several days.

D. B. HILL IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., July 7.—There was considerable enthusiasm at Union station today caused by the returning delegates from the Kansas City convention.

The Gridiron club, of Washington, was prominent among the organizations.

Among the delegations were New York, Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Delaware, Connecticut and Maryland.

Former Senator Hill, of New York, was met by several friends, among them former Governor Francis, who took the New Yorker to the Merchants' Exchange. Senator Hill received a demonstrative greeting from the bulls and bears and replied in a brief speech.

President O. L. Whitelaw introduced the ex-senator who, in the course of his remarks, said:

"Your president has said that I have returned from a convention where there were some distinguished men; and I may add, probably there were some who were extinguished. I may be pardoned by saying that possibly I belong to the latter class."

He recalled the fact that in the hall now known as Merchants' exchange Samuel J. Tilden was nominated in 1876. Judge VanWyck was in the party which visited 'change.

Senator Hill spent the time before his train left in shaking hands with those who pressed around him. He left the city at noon for New York.

## IT IS A PITY SO FEW WOMEN

Are Entirely Free From Pelvic Catarrh.

Miss Anna Carsten, Clayton, Ill.

Miss Anna Carsten, Clayton, Ill., says: "Your Pe-ru-na did me so much good. I believe I should have been dead by this time had I not used it. I am feeling so well now. I have not taken any medicine for four or five months. I can cheerfully recommend Pe-ru-na to my friends."

Mrs. Henry Ellis, 502 Scott street, Milwaukee, Wis., says: "I was a most miserable sufferer from falling of the womb, weak ovaries, and leucorrhoea, which caused me to be confined to my bed for a long time, being too weak to bear my own weight even, upon my feet. I was treated by the most reputable physicians in our city. They could do nothing for me. I am most happy to say that in three months after I began taking Pe-ru-na I was well—entirely cured without any appliances or support of any kind."

G. A. Proehl, New Portage, O., writes: "My wife has been sick for about five years. In the first place the doctor called it leucorrhoea, and treated it about one year, when it turned to ulceration of the womb; she was then treated for that for two years, when the doctor gave her up. She could not walk for nearly two years. She then tried your Pe-ru-na. She has taken three bottles and it did her more good than any other medicine."

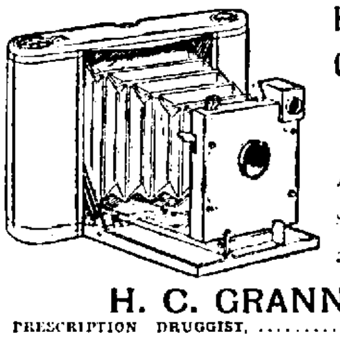
A vast multitude of women have found Pe-ru-na an indispensible remedy. It meets all their irregularities, critical periods, and peculiar weaknesses.

Mrs. Anne Randall, Caro, Mich., says: "This letter leaves me well, I do sincerely think, by reason of your good advice and great medicine, Pe-ru-na. It has brought back my health to me in my older days. I am now a new woman, physically. I think Pe-ru-na the best medicine in the market."

Women are even more subject to catarrh than men. The chief cause is the delicacy of her organism, as compared to man. This explains why, in part at least, so few women are entirely free from catarrh. Catarrh of the pelvic organs is generally called female disease.

Miss Sadie Martinot, the prominent young actress, writes to Dr. Hartman in regard to Pe-ru-na, as follows: "It gives me great pleasure to recommend Pe-ru-na to members of my profession. I have found it most helpful. I consider Pe-ru-na of especial benefit to women and particularly recommend it to them. My dressing table is never without it."

Everywhere the people, especially the women, are praising Pe-ru-na as a remedy for all forms of catarrhal difficulties. Send for free catarrh book. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.



Kodaks and Camera's

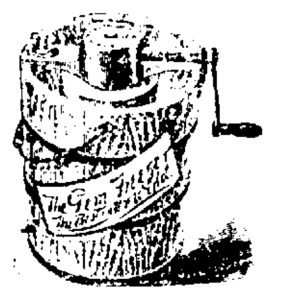
FROM $1.00 TO $10.00....

And a full line of supplies, developing and printing.

H. C. GRANNEMAN,

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST, ......... NO. 74 CALHOUN STREET.

The Gem and Queen




Ice Cream Freezers are the mort practical and durable of any on the market. You'll say so if you use them.

C. C. Schlatter & Co.

Hardware, Paints and Oils. 38 and 40 East Columbia St.

### NOW HAS PNEUMONIA.

Louis Julliard, the farmer who was badly injured in the barn raising on the farm of John Smith, south of the city one day last week, has now contracted pneumonia and lies in a critical condition at St. Joseph hospital. The disease was caused by the broken ribs puncturing the injured man's lungs.

### MR COLERICK HOME.

Henry Colerick, delegate from the Twelfth district to the democratic national convention at Kansas City, arrived at home at noon today.

### THE TEMPERATURE.

The temperature today in Fort Wayne was as follows:

| | Degrees |
|---|---|
| 6 a. m. | 69 |
| 7 a. m. | 71 |
| 8 a. m. | 76 |
| 9 a. m. | 80 |
| 10 a. m. | 82 |
| 11 a. m. | 84 |
| 12 m. | 86 |
| 1 p. m. | 88 |
| 2 p. m. | 88 |

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

### THE TEST OF A SWISS GUIDE.

The examinations for the guide's diploma have just been held at Chamounix. Each candidate has to produce certificates stating that he has made ten ascents recognized as "dangerous." These include Mont Blanc, the complete tour of Mont Blanc, the Col du Geant, the Buet with the descent to Six, the Jardin, and five others chosen by the candidate himself.

*THE HIGHEST GRADE WORK IS OURS. . . .*

All this talk about a dentist understanding a case so well that no one else can do the work as satisfactorily should be taken for what it is worth. But remember we guarantee our work is of the very highest grade, and practical experience and the most advanced dental knowledge acquired in the best colleges gives us an advantage not possessed by every dentist.

**E. W. DODEZ, D. D. S.,**
RELIABLE DENTISTRY.
SCHMITZ BLOCK. ROOM 6.

**J. C. PELTIER,**

**Undertaker**

**and Embalmer.**

**17 W. Wayne Street.**

**Money to Loan**

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit you. Business confidential. No publicity.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 2 (second floor) 44 Calhoun St.
Over Mergentheim's Millinery Store.

*BARGAINS IN*

**Second-Hand Typewriters.**

We carry all makes of machines at low prices.

The finest REPAIRING in the state is our reputation. Try us on all branches of office SUPPLIES.

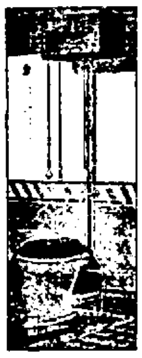
Write for catalogue.

**The Typewriter Repair & Supply Co.,**
51 Mountain Place,
Indianapolis, Ind.
Edwin E. Pillet, Mgr.

**BLOOD BUILDER....**

A good one, for it has stood the test of years—Beef, Iron and Wine. Beef is for nutrition. We use a concentrated extract of beef, a single ounce of which has in it the nutritious principles of four pounds of prime lean beef. Iron is for the blood. Increases the quantity and quality. Wine is to give strength and to stimulate the appetite. The three together are for you—if you need an agreeable tonic. Pints, 75 cents.

**Ranke & Nussbaum,**
Pharmacists, 83 Calhoun St.



*Plumbing and Gas-fitting.*

*Steam and Hot Water Heating.*

**Jahn & Meyer,**
123 E. Lewis St.
'Phone No. 526.

**Monarch Polish**

**Mrs. Clara Diana Stacy,**
FORT WAYNE MANAGER FOR
*The Indiana Viavi Co.,*
96 E. WAYNE STREET.
Consultation free from 12 to 3 p. m.

**Osteopathy:** A NEW AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD OF CURING DISEASES WITHOUT MEDICINES. The proper adjustment of the Bones, Ligaments, Tendons, Arteries, Veins and the Freeing of the Nerves. The Scientific Method of Curing Diseases and Deformities, and proven to be CORRECT by the thousands of people who have tried it.
Suite 69 and 70 Pixley-Long Building.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

**LOANS FROM $10 TO $100**

can be had on your furniture, piano, horses, wagons, etc., on the most reasonable terms. Your better. Easy payments. Strictly private. We do the business and can therefore give you the lowest rates. Make no mistake, but call and get full particulars before you make a loan.

**INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,**
Room 3 Arcade. Second Floor.

## PEOPLE'S MUTUAL BURIAL ASSOCIATION.

This association is doing excellent work in the way of securing members. There are several solicitors in the field taking applications. It costs a member 25 cents to join the association. There are no weekly or monthly dues to pay. When a member dies the association gives one hundred dollars toward their funeral expenses. This amount is paid out of the treasury immediately on the death of a member, according to the constitution of said association. A permanent office has been established with F. H. Kleekamp, rooms 5 and 6 bank block. Mr. Kleekamp has been appointed treasurer. Members are cordially invited to call, the record books are open to members at all times. This plan of insurance has been tested for a number of years in Ohio. It is the cheapest and most economical plan that has ever been offered to the people of Allen county. It seldom costs a member over ten assessments a year to carry a one hundred dollar certificate. The assessments are twelve cents, paid on the death of a member.

If you desire to join, call at the office or drop a postal to W. L. Simmons, the secretary, he will have one of the solicitors call. Address rooms 5 and 6 Bank block.

MRS. CATHERINE WELSCH.

I hereby desire to express my thanks to the members of the People's Mutual Burial association, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, who have this day, through their treasurer, F. H. Kleekamp, paid me in full, all assessments of members, according to the constitution and by-laws of the said association, for the death of my mother, Mrs. Catherine Welsch, who was a member of the association, and who was killed on June 24, 1900, by a train on the tracks of the Wabash Railroad company in this city.

MRS. KATIE WHITE.
Fort Wayne, Ind., July 6, 1900.

**Wood For Sale.**

I will deliver a big load of good oak slab wood for $1.25, or of dry slab wood for $1.50. I have contracted for 200 cords and as I bought it cheap I will sell it cheap. Order a load and be convinced. I will make special price for larger orders. Call and examine the wood, at corner of Main and Clay streets.

**W. M. WELLS.**
Home 'phone 1291.

COME IN AND HEAR
**The Edison Phonograph.**
All the Latest Records.
Vocal and Instrumental.
**Packard Music House,**
120 CALHOUN STREET.

## LOST.

LOST—A silver W. C. T. U. medal. Finder please return to Miss Florence Kellar, 155 West Wayne street, and receive reward.

LOST—A ladies' gold watch, on the Fourth of July, either in the St. Peter's school yard or within a square south of that. Finder please return to No. 90 E. Berry street and receive reward. 712

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY A. WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and residence, 26 Madison St.
Specialty:—Diseases of Women.
Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

CHEAP MONEY.

CHEAP MONEY—Eastern and local money to loan on first mortgage security at 5, 5½ and 6 per cent. interest, at the Dreibelbiss Abstract Office, No. 25 Court St. 11-1m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT Residence property at 278 W. Berry, will be fitted with modern improvements to suit prospective tenant. Flat 17½ Melita. House 16 Colerick. Swayne & Swayne, 15 W. Main. 3-22-tf

FOR RENT—Eight-room house and bath room, with hot and cold water; furnace; electric lights, etc.; newly built, on West Wayne street; nice neighborhood; pleasant surroundings. Apply to College Place Improvement Co., Room 7, Pixley Block. 18 1mo

DENTISTRY.

**DENTISTRY.**
Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the Best.
**U. S. DENTAL PARLORS.**
Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs
'Phone 1178. 98 Calhoun St.

## LOCAL LINES.

O. Siemon is spending a few days at Rome City.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Grindle.

Miss Mabel Coverdale is visiting friends in Rome City.

Miss Augusta Reese has returned from a visit in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Vincent Fisher, of Warsaw, transacted business in the city Friday.

Mrs. R. G. Thompson is visiting friends in Chicago for a few days.

A. B. Charpue, of Columbus, Ohio, was a visitor in the city on Friday.

Mrs. M. J. Blitz and baby are visiting Mrs. Blitz's mother in Bluffton.

F. E. Purcell took Richard C. Ross to the insane asylum at Richmond today.

M. W. Kerns, of Bryan, Ohio, has returned home after a visit with city friends.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Lamb have returned from a visit with friends in Van Wert, Ohio.

Father Koerdt and sister-in-law, Mrs. Clara Koerdt, have gone to Fond-du-Lac, Wis., to make an extended visit.

Fred Meyers, of the Sauerteig bakery, arrived in the city yesterday on his return from a visit to friends in Germany.

The Misses Lucile Mack and Clara Finton, who have been the guests of Miss Lillian Tourgee, returned to Warsaw today.

Al Horstman has taken a position as foreman in an overall factory in Chicago and will leave shortly to assume his position.

Mrs. B. F. Hull and Dr. Alice B. Williams, of Columbia City, were in Fort Wayne last evening attending a meeting of the Ladies of the Maccabees.

Columbia City Post: "Charles Moore, a fireman on the Pittsburg railway, arrived in the city from Fort Wayne Thursday evening, with his family, to spend a few days with parents in Union township."

The Royal Arcanum, at the regular meeting Friday evening, admitted six candidates to membership in the lodge. At the close of the business session refreshments were served and a good time was indulged in.

Mrs. H. D. Orr and her two sons, of Chicago, are in the city the guests of Mrs. F. Howenstein, of West Wayne street. From here they will go east, accompanied by Mrs. Howenstein, for an extended visit among relatives and friends.

Columbia City Post: "Miss Blanche Harshbarger arrived in the city from Fort Wayne Thursday evening and was accompanied by Miss Semma Goehring, of the Summit City, who will spend a few days in the country with the first named."

Huntington News-Democrat: "Miss Della Flanagan, who was taken to Fort Wayne Thursday by her father, Dan Flanagan, the Erie fireman, will be operated upon Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, in St. Joseph's hospital, for a tumor. The operation will be performed by Dr. Porter, assisted by Dr. Clokey."

Bluffton Banner: "Rev. J. A. Hunsicker, pastor of the First Reformed church of Lipton, Ia., is expected this evening to be the guest of Rev. Welker and family for ten days. He will preach next Sunday at the Heidelberg Reformed church of Fort Wayne and before returning home will visit in Pennsylvania."

Columbia City Post: "Dell Edmonds and family, who spent the Fourth with William Kelsey; S. H. Meyers and family, guests of Mrs. C. VanOrsdoll; Mrs. H. Welsheimer and daughter, company of Steve Clark; Mrs. Mell Lillich, guest of numerous relatives; Mrs. Letta Horn, a friend of the family of Cyrus Gartee, and Mrs. William Keller and daughter, guests of F. S. Winegardner and family, all returned to their homes in Fort Wayne Thursday evening."

The celebration of the sixtieth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Griebel last evening was attended by a large number of the relatives of the couple. A religious ceremony was held in St. Paul's Lutheran church at 7 o'clock at which Rev. Miller, pastor of the church, made a brief address. Later a reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Griebel on East Jefferson street and the guests were served with refreshments. The out of town guests present were: Rev. John Griebel, of St. Louis; Mrs. Elizabeth Wellhousen and six children, of St. Louis; Frank Griebel, of St. Louis, and Miss Edith Griebel, of Little Rock.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Fisher gave a charming reception at their new home on West Wayne street Friday evening in honor of their niece, Miss Lenice Crume, of Peru, Ind. The rooms were beautifully decorated with flowers arranged in many artistic designs. Miss Rurode, Miss Bass and Miss Kern assisted in the parlor. In the sitting room punch was served by Miss Graffe, Miss Dreier and Miss Julia Hanna. Ices were served by Miss Elizabeth Hedekin, Miss Ethel Hanna and Miss Emma Rurode. Casso and Conklin's orchestra furnished the music during the evening, and the refreshments were served by Seidel. The guests were unmarried people.

Herman Mieter, of Maples, transacted business in the city Friday.

Miss Ola Carriger, of Logansport, is in the city the guest of her sister, Mrs. Charles Hepp.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Stopher, of 250 West Jefferson street.

Mrs. John S. Irwin, of Lafayette, is visiting her son, George Irwin, for a few weeks. She will shortly be joined by Dr. Irwin.

Huntington News-Democrat: "Mrs. Elmer Class left today for Fort Wayne, where she will join her husband. They were just recently married and will go to housekeeping in Fort Wayne. She was accompanied by Miss Rebecca Class."

### NEW LIQUOR LEAGUE.

Columbia City Post: "H. A. Wiebke, of Fort Wayne, president of the State Liquor league, arrived in the city this morning, accompanied by G. L. Chisholm. The gentlemen visited the different liquor men of the city and made arrangements to form a local league in this city. The various saloon men are in session with the Summit City men at press time in the office of the Walter-Raupfer Brewing company."

### THE POLICE NEWS.

Mayor Scherer would have presided at police court this morning had there been any court to preside over. He said that he guessed everybody knew he was back home again so everybody behaved himself.

Detective Coling has again reported for duty after his recent illness.

Superintendent Gorsline was notified of the theft of a bicycle at Hicksville, O., and as the thief is supposed to be headed this way a lookout will be held.

A watch lost by Ruth Beers some days ago was recovered by Superintendent Gorsline yesterday about nine miles south of the city. The timepiece was found by a country girl, who cried lustily when forced to give it up by the superintendent. She claimed it was hers by right of discovery, but the superintendent couldn't see it that way and took it with him.

A young girl by the name of Agnes Lauer is reported missing from No. 322 Hanna street.

The Ed. Fleming referred to in yesterday's Sentinel as being wanted in Chicago to attend his brother's funeral was found at work on the intercepting sewer. He is no relative of the local families of Fleming.

### WILL NEED MORE TIME.

Columbia City Post: "Burnside Clapham, who spent a few days at his home in this city, returned last evening to Fort Wayne to resume his duties in preparing the factory statistics of that place. He says that the trio who are doing the work for the Summit City, Decatur and this city will not be able to finish their work in the thirty days' time, and that it will be necessary to have an extension of time. He expects to spend about two more weeks in Fort Wayne."

### MOTHER CRAZED BY GRIEF.

Wabash Plaindealer: "Mrs. John Brannigan, of Ossian, a year ago lost a year-old child by death. Since then grief has unbalanced her mind. Sunday night she aroused the people of Ossian by parading the streets of the town praying loudly and earnestly and then wandered away into the country, where she was found seven miles distant. A heavy rain was falling at the time and the woman, thinly clad, was exposed to it all. She has been found of unsound mind and will be sent to the asylum."

### HAS GONE TO MANILA.

Miss Minnie Valentine, of Kendallville, has sailed for Manila to take up the work of nursing under the auspices of the Red Cross society.

### A CALIFORNIAN'S

Successful Experiments With Food.

A gentleman in Oak Park, Calif., Henry Pockman, took up the question of food, to see if he could recover from an old case of dyspepsia, from which nux vomica, pepsin, and other remedies gave him no relief.

He started in with Grape-Nuts breakfast food and his dyspepsia quickly disappeared. He also left off the use of coffee and took Postum Food Coffee in its place. He writes that he has been put right, perfectly well, and going to remain so by continuing the use of the Grape-Nuts food and Postum Coffee.

It is worth anyone's trial, who desires to be well, to change diet, and particularly to leave off coffee. Grape-Nuts food contains elements that rebuild the grey matter in the nerve centers and brain and give one a feeling of reserve strength and vigor. This food is perfectly cooked at the factory, can be served instantly, and is on sale at all first-class grocers.

We are using the Ideal Steam Cooker and can recommend it. It makes the food more wholesome, it saves time, labor and fuel, and nothing can burn.

MRS. ALLEN ZOLLARS,
MRS. REV. HENSON,
MRS. DR. DRAYER,
MRS. OLIVER EVANS,
MRS. J. B. PELLENS,
MRS. WM. S. CRAMP,
MRS. TROXELL,
PROP. OF HOPE HOSPITAL.
7-11-14

**ROME CITY SUNDAY TRAINS.**

Commencing Sunday, July 1st, two trains will run to Rome City, leaving Fort Wayne at 6:30 a. m. and at 8:30 a. m. 2 tf

G. SCHMIDT,

Merchant Tailor, 57 East Berry, has the finest line of Summer Suitings in the city at lowest prices. 27-tf

**FOR RENT.**

The store room recently vacated by Kimball Piano Co., 109 Calhoun street. Kimball hall in connection. Apply, 109 Calhoun street or Sentinel office. 5tf

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT Nicely furnished rooms, with bath, at 61 East Wayne street, upstairs. 2-tf

FOR RENT—Eight-room house; modern improvements. Call at 30 McClellan street. 28-tf

FOR RENT Nicely furnished rooms with or without board; rooms 25c and 50c, at Tremont Hotel. 6-20-1m

FOR RENT Two front rooms, second floor, suitable for offices, over Union Pacific Tea Co. Inquire at 102 Calhoun. 30-7t

FOR RENT—The store recently vacated by Kimball Piano Co.; Kimball hall in connection. Apply, Sentinel office. tf

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR RENT Elegantly furnished rooms, suitable for two gentlemen, above Keystone grocery. Call in rear, ground floor. 7-3t

FOR RENT—Ten-room house after May 1st; all modern conveniences, at 112 East Berry street. Inquire at 140 East Berry street. 14tf

FOR RENT No. 142 E. Berry; No. 4 Thomas St.; No. 12 Savilla Ave.; No. 603 Calhoun St. W. E. Doud, Corner Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR RENT—A nice furnished room, with alcove and all conveniences, also suite for light housekeeping. Address Box 8, Sentinel. 28-tf

FOR RENT Nicely furnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping; also suitable for lady and gentleman; at 30 W. Washington St. 4-tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished suit of front rooms. Furnished complete for light housekeeping. Rent reasonable, 81 E. Washington St. 6t2

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room, with board, bath and all modern conveniences; also a side room. 29 East Washington street. 16-1mo

FOR RENT The business room at 31 E. Berry; and also some rooms in third floor of same; price reasonable. W. E. Doud, Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR RENT Seven-room house, with bath and all modern conveniences; centrally located; will be vacant July 23. Inquire at 49 Harmer street. 30-tf

FOR RENT—A suit of rooms on first floor, suitable for lady and gentleman or two men, with privilege of bath. For particulars address M. A. D., care Sentinel. 6:1

FOR RENT—Eleven-room house at 50 West Wayne; all modern conveniences; ready for occupancy by the 11th of this month. Inquire at 44 West Wayne street. 4tf

FOR RENT—The three-story building at No. 14 West Main street, third building west of the Hamilton National bank. Inquire of S. B. Bond, at the Old National bank. 3-9-tf

FOR RENT A large furnished front room for four gentlemen and one room for two persons; bath and every convenience; with table board. 32 E. Wayne, opposite White National bank. 6-2t

FOR RENT—Several first-class rooms, furnished or unfurnished; centrally located; all modern improvements; rent reasonable; just the place for a young man. Call Saturday evening or Sunday, No. 27 East Washington street.

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either on Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1062, new 'phone. 10tf

## WANTED.

WANTED A good girl for kitchen work. Apply 31 West Columbia street. 6t4

WANTED A girl for general house work, small family, at 86 Wells street. 6t2

WANTED A good girl; best of wages paid to right party. Apply 131 E. Main St. 5-3t

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED—Prescription druggist; must come well recommended. Address, with reference, to P. O. lock box 561, North Manchester, Ind. 4-6t.

WANTED $50 per month during the campaign and permanent position after, man or lady. Ziegler Co., 322 Dearborn St., Chicago. 7-11-14-18

WANTED Ten wood workers, with $200 or $300 to invest in paying business; steady work and good pay to investors. Address, "Manufacturer," Sentinel.

WANTED—New ideas. A good living can be made at labor. Fortunes are made in patents. W. G. Burns, patent attorney, 80 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 3-tf

WANTED Men; energetic workers; to distribute circulars and samples; permanent occupation; good pay; particulars for stamp. Dist. League, 40 W. 28th St., New York.

WANTED—Hay fever—The cause of this malady is a neurotic condition subject to change of season; the P. O. K. removes the cause. Room 4, Schmitz block, Fort Wayne Oxygenor Co. 12-1mo

WANTED Four young ladies; experienced canvassers; expenses paid and a good weekly salary. This is not a book agency or fake. Call at 46 E. Jefferson St. from 8 p. m. to 9 p. m. only. 5-3t

WANTED—Save time, money and detention from business; hay fever is vanquished; the Perfected Oxygenor King puts a quietus on this dread disease. Fort Wayne Oxygenor Co., Room 4, Schmitz block. 12-1mo

WANTED Philadelphia manufacturer wants a traveling salesman to sell fall makes of dry goods direct from the looms to the retail trade; good commission; desirable side line. Box 1341, Philadelphia, Pa. j7-14

WANTED—Special tools and machinery made to order at the South Wayne Novelty Works; also all kinds of machine repairing. Lawn mowers called for, sharpened and delivered. Phone 514 south. 39 Miner St. 27tf

WANTED — Agents, canvassers, street men. We have the finest campaign portraits; McKinley, Bryan and others; heavy paper; two colors; 22x28; samples, 15 cents; dozen, 75 cents; hundreds, $3. Order quickly. Nielen's Art Emporium, Cincinnati, Ohio. 7-14

WANTED—If you want money on your household furniture, horses, carriages, pianos and other like security on easy payments; everything left in your possession; call and see us. The Reliance Loan Co., Room 6, Arcade, upstairs; open every evening. 18-1mo

WANTED Man of good character to deliver and collect for old, established manufacturing house; $900 a year and expenses guaranteed. Enclose reference and self-addressed stamped envelope. Address, Manufacturer, 3rd floor, 328 Dearborn street, Chicago. 7-9-14-16

WANTED—All afflicted with a cough of long standing, resulting from la grippe or weak lungs, or hemorrhages, should try my cough and lung syrup, an old Indian remedy, made of roots and herbs; it has never been known to fail. Call at 35 Fairfield avenue. 24tf

WANTED—Employment office, at Mrs. Fitzgerald's, 128 Calhoun street, second floor; wanted cooks for in and out of city; second girls and girls for general housework; good wages; no charges to girls; have a man wants work as stationary fireman or janitor. 16-tf

WANTED Men to learn barber trade; only 8 weeks required; special offer of board, tools, transportation and scholarship continued until August on account of demand for our graduates; splendid chance for applicants from distance; Catalogue mailed free. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 7-6t

WANTED 1,000 teamsters, laborers, rock and tunnel men for Union Pacific railroad in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah; $2.00 day up; teamsters, $30 month and board; two years' work; 2,000 miles; fare, $15.25; 500 men for C. & N. W., and C., M. & St. P. R. R. in Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota; $1.75 per day; board, $3.50 week; fare, $7.50; go Tuesday afternoon. Office, 132 Calhoun street. O. M. Quick, Union Pacific R. R. Employer. 6-12t

## WANTED.

WANTED—A good cook at once. Apply at 10 Clinton street. 7-3t

WANTED—Two good men to make hay. Apply at S. Bash & Co.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework, 84 W. Jefferson St.

WANTED Girl for general housework in family of three. Apply at M. L. Jones, 12 W. Wayne St. 7-3t

WANTED—A good girl for general house-work in small family. Apply at 310 E. Washington St. 7-tf

WANTED—Man 35 or 40 years of age, with good appearance, to collect. Call today. Rooms 5 and 6 bank block.

WANTED An old line insurance company wants three district managers of experience for the Fort Wayne, Lafayette and Terre Haute districts; must be personal producers as well as successful organizers; salary and commission. Also a supervisor to assist agents in closing business; salary and expenses. All communications strictly confidential. Address Insurance, care this office. 28-tf

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Four room cottage, on easy payments; price, $600, at 116 Chestnut ave. Inquire at same. 20-1mo

FOR SALE—New seven-room house with improvements, on South Broadway. Address Box 5, this office. 22-1m

FOR SALE Full blooded Beagle Hounds pups old enough for fall hunting. Trautman's Gun Store, 57 E. Main St. 3-tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—No. 401 Hanna St.; brick house; new barn; 50 foot front; owner, non-resident; a bargain. W. E. Doud, Agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE Modern residence at 23 East DeWald; owner non-resident; desires an offer. W. E. Doud, Agent, Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE A desirable residence and 50 foot lot on Douglas Ave.; bargain price, confidential. W. E. Doud, over Over National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Lot on East Madison street, on which there are two houses; will rent for $19.00 per month; price $2,200; free. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Ten lots, 30X153 feet, on Hanna street pavement, opposite Industrial park, for $2,100, subject to unpaid improvements. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Fine 4-year-old mare, thoroughly broke. A good roadster and perfectly gentle. Will sell at a bargain. Enquire 98 Calhoun street. 6t2

FOR SALE—I am offering five modern residences on south side at prices ranging from $2,200 to $1,500. W. E. Doud, cor. Calhoun and Berry. 6tf

FOR SALE—The three-story building corner of Berry and Harrison streets, known as the Minde block. Inquire of S. B. Bond, at the Old National Bank. 3-9-tf

FOR SALE—One of the best known machine shops in Fort Wayne; bicycle and machine repairs specialties. For information address Box 4, Sentinel. 8tf

FOR SALE—New residence, 9 rooms, with every convenience; large and shady grounds; will accept $1,800 less than value; leaving city. W. E. Doud, agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Either of five modern houses between Reservoir park and Williams grove, from $2,500 to $3,800. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE Hotel, nicely furnished with 30 rooms and bar; good paying place. Call or address Mrs. Bush, corner Jackson and Superior streets, Toledo, Ohio. 6t6

FOR SALE Eighty-acre farm, well improved, lots of fruit, six miles from city; also one house and lot on Huestis avenue. R. C. Niswonger, No. 18 Harrison street. 26-tf

FOR SALE—The three-story building No. 14 West Main street, third building west of the Hamilton National bank. Inquire of S. B. Bond at the Old National bank. 3-9-tf

FOR SALE—The best residence property in the city; lot 75x150 feet; frame house, 13 rooms; good cellar; 2 large cisterns; well, city water; best of reasons for selling. Call on or address M. F. Schmetzer, Room 12, Pixley-Long bldg. 23tf

FOR SALE—Two small brick dwellings, 230 and 232 Walton avenue; each lot 40 feet frontage; also three dwellings on Maumee avenue, opposite Concordia college; well improved; will sell cheap if taken in 30 days. Inquire at 152 Maumee avenue. L. Bechtold. 19-1m

**BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR**

gives nature the mild assistance needed for the regulation of the menses. It is of wonderful aid to the girl just entering womanhood, to the wife, and to the woman approaching or going through the turn of life. Women who suffer from any unnatural drain, any bearing-down pains in the lower abdomen, falling or displacement of the womb, can quickly cure their troubles at home, completely away from the eyes of a physician. A few doses taken each month will regulate the menses perfectly.

Large bottles sold by druggists for $1.

The Bradfield Regulator Company Atlanta Ga.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY F. A. K. HACKLETT.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1900.

READERS OF THE SENTINEL WHEN TAKING THEIR SUMMER VACATIONS, CAN HAVE THE PAPER SENT TO THEM FOR TEN CENTS A WEEK. THE ADDRESS WILL BE CHANGED AS OFTEN AS DESIRED.

TONIGHT.

Letter Carriers' Association, No. 116, at government building.
Lodges Queen Esther, No. 324, D. of R.; Rathbone Sisters.

The Duke of the Abruzzi having started from Italy some time since to look for Andree in the Arctic regions, Captain W. Bade di Wesmar has now started from the east coast of Spitzbergen to look for the Duke of the Abruzzi.

The bubonic plague scare in Brazil is attributed by Eduardo Olendorff, of Buenos Ayres, to the fact that the president of Brazil owes a vast of country to the president of the Argentine republic, but fears that should he make it there will be a revolution during his absence, and he will be deposed. Accordingly to avoid this visit he has himself started the plague story.

The Twentieth Century Revival Commission has been organized to encourage the revivals of the old-fashioned Methodist revivals throughout the country and to bring about the conversion of two million people before the end of the year 1901. William W. Cooper, of Kenosha, Wis., where the movement appears to be strongest, has agreed to devote his whole time to the commission, as secretary, without salary.

Swift Wright, formerly editor and proprietor of the Daily Journal, of Lafayette, a new prisoner in the Pontiac Reformatory, January 6, San Domingo. Will be a first lieutenant in the Canadian service prior to the Cuban war. He was in Cuba when January expired, the [illegible] San Domingo. [illegible] to Wright's liberty of [illegible]

There is considerable discussion of the [illegible] by a [illegible] extremely dangerous. The [illegible] show that only 312 persons [illegible] Whether it is true that not every [illegible] is a human [illegible] equally true for fatalities kept to a low number because a [illegible] portion of the American [illegible] Lightning rarely injures a person who is indoors and [illegible] drafts between a door and windows.

THE PEKIN ATROCITY.

Although the native stories of the Pekin horrors have not been officially confirmed, there is hardly the vestige of a disposition to doubt their substantial accuracy. Here and in Japan and Europe there is a sorrowful common belief that all the foreign diplomats, women and children and legation guards in Pekin have been butchered.

Even if it were otherwise, nothing could be done for their relief. It is no longer a question of marching on Pekin; it is rather one of holding Tien Tsin. The Russian and British admirals at Taku believe that not less than a hundred and forty thousand Chinese troops are between Tien Tsin and Pekin, while an army of ninety thousand, under General Nieh is reported as marching on the former place. The foreigners at Pekin having been slaughtered, and the emperor and empress dowager disposed of in some effective manner, it is to be expected that Prince Tuan will dispatch the bulk of his forces to drive the internationals out of the river cities. Tien Tsin will not be able to hold out against Nieh unless reinforcements arrive a great deal faster than they are likely to. Even the feasibility of a stand at Taku should the Chinese armies unite again still may be open to some question. So the day of vengeance for the murder of the legation people is far off, and it will not come too soon to the minds in all probability. The rainy season is on, and Pekin could not be reached by a flying column before September, even if there were sufficient troops at hand for the enterprise. In short, nothing can be done effectively, for weeks yet, or until a force of at least fifty thousand [illegible] has been added to the twenty thousand now in force. In the meantime let the heathen which will fall upon them within the next few days and kill the round dozen or so of them they will do well.

THE TICKET IS GOOD.

The ticket nominated by the democrats at Kansas City is a good ticket, a strong ticket, a clean ticket, a satisfactory ticket, and a ticket calculated to win votes and carry the election in November.

The nomination of William Jennings Bryan for the presidency, which is a foregone conclusion, was not by that fact robbed of intense and important interest. Since his nomination at Chicago four years ago he has had a hold on the affections, the respect and the confidence of the democratic masses that no earthly power could destroy. In his nomination the convention was obedient to the uncompromising demand of very nearly 100 per cent. of the voters who make up the democratic forces of today. He was the choice of the democratic allies in the silver republican party and in the less radical wing of the new divided populist party. His nomination is as satisfactory and inspiring as it was inevitable.

Eulogy of Mr. Bryan as a democrat, as a citizen, as a man and as a leader and statesman seems a waste of words. His life and his character are known of all men. He believes in the people. His political creed is summed up in the one vital principle that in a republic the popular will should control and that the greatest good to the greatest number should be the highest end of the law. He is honest, courageous, frank, manly and sympathetic. No man owns him and no man can control him in the performance of duty. His conscience is his monitor. What he does is what he believes to be right and his wisdom has been seldom matched by any American statesman. To his matchless leadership the democratic party has again committed itself and in the great battle that is soon to be fought William Jennings Bryan will lead in plain confidence and hope to his millions of devoted followers. It is seldom vouchsafed to any man to possess such qualities of the great leader and democrats are proud for the privilege of loyalty to William J. Bryan.

Hon. Adlai Stevenson, nominated for vice president, is a splendid choice, a man of [illegible] blameless life, fine character, and has the splendid advantage of having once made a vigorous fight for the vice presidency. He is a sterling democrat and exceedingly popular. His name will be a tower of strength in Illinois, which gave its electoral vote for a democratic presidential ticket for the first and only time to the ticket upon which Mr. Stevenson had a place. As vice president Mr. Stevenson adorned his office with dignity and ability. His nomination yesterday has won prompt approval of all democrats everywhere.

Bryan and Stevenson sounds well now and with them it will be well and for country likewise, in November.

The Tennessee convict coal mine is a paying institution. It is estimated that the enterprise will show a profit of over $100,000 for the past six months.

# GREAT FOR SPORT

BRITAIN WORRIED LITTLE BY WORLD TRAGEDIES.

SMALL THOUGHT OF CHINA

EVEN FORGETS THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

WILLIE WALLY ASTOR'S WOE

INSULT OF CAPTAIN MILNE CONDEMNED

(Copyrighted, 1900, by The Associated Press.)

London, July 7.—Truly Great Britain is the land of sport. British soldiers are fighting a barbarous enemy in the far east, in a dramatic endeavor to have the lives of some of their fellow countrymen and maintain the country's prestige; British soldiers are engaged in a similar task in Ashanti, where British officers, women and children are in danger of being massacred by revolting natives, and a quarter of million British are still grappling with the stupendous military and civil difficulties that must be overcome before South Africa is pacified, yet at home racing, cricket, running, rowing, polo, tennis and athletic contests of all descriptions hold practically undiminished sway over public interest.

AQUATIC RACES.

It is true that Henley week, as a social occasion, will be more slightly attended than for years past and the gorgeous summer toilets did not blossom as usual on the banks of the Thames. But, while society deserted Henley, there was no diminution in the quality of the rowing or in the interest of those who watch Henley for its sporting rather than for its social features. The war and the weather were chiefly responsible for society's absence from the great river carnival. The beginning of the week was so wretchedly wet and cold that many persons canceled their projected trip.

The Oxford-Cambridge cricket match did not suffer from the causes. It attracted enthusiastics in as large numbers as ever, and for several days the undergraduate and his sister, mother and other attachments have been ambitious throughout London.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

The international athletics and polo are also looked forward to with keen interest. What with such large athletic contingents at present from the United States, an annual convention of the largest engineer organization in America holding its meetings within the shadow of Westminster Abbey, the hundreds of excursionists who are on their way to Paris, pay a flying visit to England to say nothing of those who regularly cross the Atlantic for an European holiday, it is almost impossible to go anywhere without Americans. They are omnipresent. Over fifty Americans who were anxious to attend the Fourth of July banquet had to celebrate the day by themselves, owing to lack of space. The Fourth reception of the United States ambassador, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, for Americans, was more crowded than remembered in the history of the American embassy. A curious feature was the presence of a man who strolled past the flunkeys, who said:

"Hol yo do yo," to Mrs. Choate, without removing his hat, and still with his head covered, sat down in the dining room, full of American women and began to puff a lighted cigar.

After a futile attempt to engage the ambassador in conversation this individual left, not in the slightest put out because his action had already been suggested to him:

Sir William Waldorf Astor's latest pet triumph in his own paper, the Pall Mall Gazette, saying:

ASTOR'S LOW FLING.

"Captain Sir Berkeley Milne, of the naval and military club, Piccadilly, formerly commander of the royal yacht Osborne, and a well known club man, attended a concert at the Astor's without an invitation," is making a great commotion in London society and threatens to seriously affect Mr. Astor's position therein. It seems that Captain Milne was dining at the house of a well known lady, who asked him to go with her party to the Astor's concert. This is daily done in London and Captain Milne unhesitatingly accepted.

On arriving, Mr. Astor, instead of shaking hands with the captain, asked the latter his name. Milne told him and said that Lady [illegible] brought him with her party. Mr. Astor responded that he had not the pleasure of his acquaintance, requested him to leave and added that he would insert a notice in the newspapers.

IGNORED MILNE'S APOLOGY.

Captain Milne retired in confusion and from the Naval and Military club the same night sent Mr. Astor a letter of apology and explained the hope that he would allow the matter to drop. In spite of this Mr. Astor, in his paper the next afternoon, inserted, as cabled to the Associated Press at the time, the following paragraph:

"We are desired to make known that the presence of Capt. Sir Berkeley Milne, of the Naval and Military club, Piccadilly, at Mr. Astor's concert last Thursday evening was uninvited."

MILNE'S FRIENDS FURIOUS.

Captain Milne's many influential friends, who include the duke of York, are furious, the duke and other naval officers regarding Mr. Astor's conduct as an insult to their profession, as well as to a personal friend whose position in London society is unquestioned. The members of the Naval and Military club are also indignant at the fact that Mr. Astor dragged in the name of their club.

The whole matter, with Captain Milne's letter, has been placed before the prince of Wales, and society is awaiting the next move.

Lord Roberts' declination to allow troops to be withdrawn from South Africa for service in China is said to have come about this way: The secretary of state for war, Lord Lansdowne, cabled Lord Roberts, asking if he could spare a division, and Roberts replied, "Yes." Lord Lansdowne then selected a number of favorite officers who have been cooling their heels in the drawing rooms at home for billets with the force.

ROBERTS WANTS TO GO.

In the meanwhile Roberts cabled suggesting that several of his tried commanders should accompany the division he was preparing, adding that if an army corps was needed he would like to go himself. These recommendations put Lord Lansdowne in an awkward fix. Before he answered Lord Roberts' suggestions the latter heard from private sources that none of his seasoned lieutenants were to go, but that "warriors who had fattened on the flesh pots of the city," were coming out to take all commands in the expedition, whereupon the little man promptly wired London that it was impossible to send any troops at all out of South Africa, his previous offer being based on imperfect information, whereupon Lord Roberts' army rejoiced and the war office was reluctantly obliged to abandon a scheme whereby it was hoped to mollify many distinguished peace soldiers and their relations. There is no definite confirmation of this, but it is told with considerable circumstantiality.

CAUSES A SENSATION.

The resignation of Lord Wemyss, the honorary colonel, and Col. Eustace Balfour, the commander officer of the crack London Scottish volunteers, as a result of their desire to protest the government's treatment of the volunteers in the service, has created a sensation.

Colonel Balfour is a brother of the cabinet minister of that name and Lord Wemyss has probably done more for the branch of Great Britain's defense than any other man. Trouble arose over the war office refusing to give a capitalization grant to the London Scottish volunteers because they were unable, owing to having 1,18 men at the front, to put 50 per cent. of their strength in camp for the manoeuvres.

Lord Wemyss, writing to Lord Lansdowne, frankly tells him he has ignored the original intention of the volunteer force and has changed its character and constitution.

AGAINST THE CIGARETTE.

The monthly rally of the Anti-Cigarette league was held at the city hall this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the following program was given:

Opening Song.....League
Invocation.....Rev. D. T. Williams
Recitation (Pantomine).....
.....Miss Florence McMillan
Recitation.....Miss Couley
Solo.....Miss Jessie Drake
Talk.....Rev. Williams
Song.....League
Recitation...Miss Florence McMillan
Talk—"Our Plan of Work".....
.....Dr. Ferguson
Select Reading....Miss Jessie Drake
(Pantomined by Miss McMillan.)
Talk.....Dwight Todd
Song.....League

LAWTON CAMP ELECTS.

Henry W. Lawton camp, No. 8, Spanish-American War Veterans, last evening elected officers for the ensuing year as follows:

Commander, Major W. W. Barnett; senior vice commander, Charles Dunfee; junior vice commander, Morris J. Archibald; adjutant, Henry F. Meyers; quartermaster, Ralph Snyder; chaplain, George J. Depner; officer of the day, George Zollinger; officer of the guard, W. F. Trautman; trustees, Lieut. P. A. Thompson, Capt. W. F. Runke; delegates to state department convention, Lieut. William Cleary, Col. G. N. Studebaker and B. J. Ellert; alternates, Capt. Otto C. Meyer, Capt. W. F. Runke and Major W. W. Barnett.

LADIES' TAILOR MADE

Garments to order. Full line of cloths for summer wear. G. Schmidt, 57 East Berry. Phone 510. 27-tf

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

# THE COURT FINDS NO EQUITY

JUDGE BAKER RULES ON A FORT WAYNE CASE.

Dismisses the Action of George E. Johnson, et al., vs. McCurdy, for Infringement.

Judge John H. Baker, of the United States court, returned a finding in a Fort Wayne action this morning. He dismissed the case of George E. Johnson, et al., vs. John S. McCurdy for infringement, on account of lack of equity, and the costs are assessed against the complainants.

The case was heard at the recent session of the United States court in this city, and was taken under advisement by Judge Baker. It was an action brought by George E. Johnson, W. P. Denny, L. C. Hunter and A. A. Chapin, of this city, doing business under the firm name of the Peerless Fountain Cuspidor company, against John S. McCurdy, also of this city. The action was a suit for infringement of letters patent issued to Edward E. Bardsley for an improvement in rotary fluid motors. The alleged infringing device is the Hurlbut self-cleaning dental spittoon.

The defense was want of patentable novelty and non-infringement. In his decision Judge Baker says "the Bardsley fluid motor embodies the idea of producing power to be communicated to outside mechanism. No other purpose is disclosed. The defendant's revolving bowl embodies no such idea. The Bardsley fluid motor and the defendant's revolving bowl are used, and were intended for use in two alien arts, and the successful operation of each depends upon exactly opposite ideas and forces. I see nothing in the defendant's device which is covered by the Bardsley patent when construed as narrowly as that patent must be construed. The bill will be dismissed for want of equity at complainants' cost."

ILLINOIS OFFICERS HERE.

Messrs. L. Funk, John Reed, Frank Cowden, W. C. Jones, Lee Carlock, W. A. Russell, William Reeves and J. C. Elder, of Bloomington, Ill., were guests at the New Aveline last evening. These gentlemen are county officials of McLean county, Ill., and they came to inspect Allen county's magnificent new court house. The court house at Bloomington burned a few weeks ago in the conflagration that destroyed Pixley & Co.'s store, and the officials are casting about for a model to follow in the construction of their new court house. The Illinois gentlemen were highly pleased with the Fort Wayne building and said many complimentary things about it.

HE HAS A WINNER.

Frank Pollock, of 53 Hamilton street, is the inventor of a hay press which he has named the Indiana Success, and is doing a nice business manufacturing the machine at 165 Fairfield avenue. Seventeen of the machines are now in use in this city, and are proving extremely satisfactory, and show many points of advantage over other machines for the same purpose. The press is a handbaler, and it will undoubtedly prove a valuable invention. A number of gentlemen are negotiating with Mr. Pollock for the purchase of the patent and the outlook is good for the establishment of a factory in this city for building the machines.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Allen County Loan and Savings association will be held at the office of the association, Fort Wayne Indiana, on Tuesday evening, July 10, 1900, at 7:30 p. m.

GOTTLIEB HALLER, President.
ERNEST W. COOK, Secretary. 503

ROME CITY COTTAGERS' TRAIN.

Commencing Thursday, June 28th, the Rome City Cottagers' Train will leave Fort Wayne at 5:00 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday. Returning, leave Rome City at 7:00 a. m., daily except Sunday. 2 tf

The supreme court of Michigan recently held that a conductor is not bound to give women and children assistance in alighting from cars.

THE NEW

Wellington Cafe.

Right in the center of business. Best 25c meal in the city. Special rates to regular boarders. Short orders a specialty. Sunday evening dinner 5:30 to 7:30. 'Phone 249.

A. B. SHANK, Prop.

83 CALHOUN STREET.

Egg Baking Powder

Has twenty users here today to every four it had three weeks ago.

There's no Secret in the Cause.

We have made strong statements in our advertising (which everyone is talking about) and they have been demonstrated *true* by the thousands who have bought a can to make the trial. One local dealer told our salesman, "First they only buy a ¼ lb. tin, but in a few days they want a full pound—and tell their friends about it." This will give us the biggest baking powder business in the world in two years.

For sale by all dealers.

WE ARE PLEASED TO BE ABLE TO ANNOUNCE THAT

PROFESSOR DOYLE

WILL DEMONSTRATE EGG BAKING POWDER AT

SKELTON GROCERY CO.,

MAIN STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND., ALL THIS WEEK.

The largest exclusive furniture store in Indiana.

REFRIGERATORS.

Yes, Illinois Refrigerators are the most convenient and economical in the market and will nearly save their cost in ice saved the first season.

Its walls have eight thicknesses of heat excluders, the most important being a wall of mineral wool which absorbs neither heat, cold, or moisture, and does not settle like charcoal filling.

The Pape Furniture Co.

26 To 30 EAST BERRY ST

THE QUALITY STORE.

WE HAVE DISTINCTLY RAISED THE STANDARD OF THE FINE CARPET TRADE OF FORT WAYNE.

WE EXHIBIT A GREATER NUMBER OF PRIZE DESIGNS AND A WIDER RANGE OF COLORINGS THAN EVER BEFORE SHOWN.

IN OUR MAGNIFICENT CARPET ROOM CAN BE FOUND ALL THAT IS MODERN, ARTISTIC AND DURABLE. IN THE FINISHED PRODUCTS OF THE LEADING MANUFACTURERS OF THE COUNTRY.

THE DESIGNS THROUGHOUT ARE OF THE HIGHEST GRADE OF ARTISTIC MERIT. NO PATTERN IS "TOO GOOD," NONE "TOO HIGH CLASS." COLORINGS ARE OF THE MOST REFINED CHARACTER AND THE EFFECTS BRING OUT THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CONCEPTIONS OF MODERN DECORATION.

FOSTER'S

For High-Art Carpets.

MANSON BICYCLES. $20, $25, $31.50 AND $35.

EFFECTIVE PARTS ARE FOUND IN MANSON BICYCLE ALL MODELS FREE AND ON ALL EXPRESS CHARGES

S. & W. Bicycles, $12 to $15. Speed Roadsters, $15 to $20. Lincoln Racers, $20 to $25. Single Tube Tires, $1.50. Double Tube Tires, $2.00. Inner Tubes, 75c. Gas Lamps, $1.50. Second-hand Bicycles, $4 to $10.

BROSIUS & BROSIUS, "MANSON" AGENTS, 31 Clinton Street.

# SLAIN BY FATHER.

## A FIGHTFUL TRAGEDY AT RICHMOND.

## CUT HIS DAUGHTER'S THROAT

## THEN TOOK HIS OWN LIFE BY SHOOTING.

## THE MURDERER WAS INSANE

### GENERAL NEWS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Richmond, July 7.—There was a double tragedy enacted here yesterday afternoon, in which the principals were Nathan Lockwood, aged fifty years, a baker, and his daughter, Bessie, aged seventeen years. Lockwood, as the result of mental derangement, it is believed cut his daughter's throat and then shot himself. The tragedy took place in rooms in the Arnold hotel, where the father and daughter lived. It was several hours after the crime was committed before the condition of affairs was discovered. The police broke into the rooms and found the girl dead on a couch. Lockwood had cut her throat, removing her clothing and washed her. He then made a pallet on the floor for himself and was found weltering in his blood. Lockwood had been employed here as a baker for six years and was a member of the Knights of Pythias. He left a letter addressed to the order, in which he asked that it take charge of the funeral services. He asked that both he and his daughter be buried on Sunday from the Christian church, and that they both be buried in one grave. It is not known where the Lockwoods belonged. It is said they formerly resided at Middletown, Ohio, and that he was employed by the Sorg Tobacco company.

### STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Noblesville, July 7.—John Miller, a farmer living northeast of this city, was instantly killed by lightning last evening. He was plowing and unhitched his team to go to the barn to keep out of a heavy rain, stopping near a small elm tree to open a gate. A bolt of lightning shivered the tree, glancing off and striking Mr. Miller on the head. One of the horses was also instantly killed.

### WILL PROVE FATAL.

Wabash, Ind., July 7.—Last evening about 5 o'clock Oliver Mills, a laborer, was kicked over the right eye by a horse. He was conveyed to his home in a cab. The injury will prove fatal.

### CLOSED BY THE TRUST.

Muncie, Ind., July 7.—The sheet steel mill trust has ordered the closing of the corrugated iron factory in this city, and the plant, which is attached to the Midland steel works, will be removed to some other city, where it will be combined by another concern, controlled by the trust. Fifty men are thrown out of employment.

### RIGHT TO IMPRISON.

Portland, Ind., July 7.—The county commissioners have formulated a new code of rules for the guidance of inmates at the county infirmary and for the superintendent. The chief of these empowers the superintendent to imprison in the cells any inmate who disobeys the rules in reference to leaving the institution without leave of absence, and to keep such in confinement as long as he thinks the offense justifies it. Another makes a penalty of instant discharge for any employe to use profane language, or to be guilty of immoral conduct. The use of liquor or its sale is strictly forbidden.

### WILL WOOD MARRIED.

Lebanon, Ind., July 7.—It has just been made public that Will F. Wood, son of the Rev. Dr. D. M. Wood, of the M. E. church, and Miss Blanche Daily, only daughter of ex-Auditor of State A. C. Daily, had eloped to Danville, Ill., where they were married Tuesday evening, after which they continued their journey to Lansing, Mich., to visit relatives of the groom.

Wood left here Monday evening, ostensibly for Lansing, on a visit, but went instead to Danville, where he was met by Miss Daily, who had followed Tuesday afternoon. Tuesday night, after the marriage, Wood wrote his father, Rev. D. M. Wood, of this city, apprising him of the fact and stating that he and his bride would go to Lansing.

Rev. and Mrs. Wood were prostrated by the news. Mr. Daily, who is said to have opposed Wood's attentions to his daughter, left town Thursday and it is thought he has gone to overtake the runaway couple.

After Wood got out of the Pearl Bryan tragedy he enlisted on the battleship Iowa and took part in the naval battles of Santiago. He returned here last February, and has since been taken into the best society, on account of the high standing of his parents.

Will F. Wood's connection with the Pearl Bryan case throws a very sensational side light on his elopement. Wood was a cousin of the murdered girl, and the indignation of the country was aroused against him because of the manner in which he spoke of her to Jackson and Walling, and, it was claimed, he indorsed the relations which existed by keeping silent. His connection with the case was so very sensational that for a time it was thought he would be included in the charges that were preferred against Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling. When he returned to his home in Greencastle his reception was so very inhospitable that he left and entered the navy.

### ASLEEP ON THE RAIL.

Sullivan, Ind., July 7.—The dead body of Lucker Daniels, a coal miner, of Dugger, was found yesterday morning lying at the side of the Evansville and Terre Haute railroad tracks, about three miles north of this city. Daniels was in this city Thursday, and it is supposed he started to walk to Shelburn last night, and sat down near the track and fell asleep, and was struck by a fast train. The top of the head was torn off, and the body was thrown about twenty feet. He was identified by a letter addressed to him and a portrait of his sweetheart, Miss Salitha Dougherty, of Shelburn.

### HAVE FOUND THEIR SON.

Logansport, Ind., July 7.—Harry Warvel, son of L. H. Warvel, of Pulaski county, left home three years ago without telling his relatives of his intentions. Shortly after the son's departure his father became worried, started in search of him, and traveled over a greater part of the west and the state of California particularly, where he thought his son might be located, but found no trace of him. He came home and gave his son up for dead. Last week he was overjoyed on receiving a letter from Harry, stating that he was with the United States troops fighting for the stars and stripes in the Philippines.

## MAYSVILLE PEOPLE WILL ACT

### THEY WANT THE NEW RAILROAD TO BUTLER.

#### Will Hold a Meeting This Evening—Engineers Go Over New Route Today.

People along the line of the proposed new railroad from this city to Butler are beginning to awaken and take a genuine interest in the project, and a number of villages are bestirring themselves to secure the line through their localities. Among the more energetic of these is Maysville, whose citizens will hold a meeting this evening to see what assistance can be given the project.

The Fort Wayne officers of the company state that they have made no overtures to the villages along either of the proposed routes, but they intimate that the encouragement given by the towns may cut a big figure in the final location of the line.

The chief engineers, L. P. Bunnion and J. B. Poe, of Cleveland, left this afternoon to drive over two new routes which are under consideration, and will proceed with this preliminary inspection today as far as St. Joe, DeKalb county, going by one route and returning by another. It is expected that the engineer's maps of the survey already made will be completed this afternoon. Monday evening the incorporators of the company expect to hold a meeting and decide upon a date for starting the engineers out upon a second survey over one of the routes inspected today.

### WILL SAY HIS FIRST MASS.

Rev. Thomas Jansen, who was ordained to the priesthood at Columbus, O., last Tuesday, by Archbishop Martinelli, will say his first mass at St. Peter's Catholic church on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. A large number of visiting priests from surrounding cities and towns will attend the service. Father Jansen was a member of St. Peter's church before going to the college at Baltimore. Father Bilstein, of Goodland, Ind., will have charge of the parish during the absence of Father Koerdt, who is at Fon Du Lac, Wis., on a visit.

At the opening of every presidential campaign there is always a big demand for collection of campaign badges, state and national, used in the campaigns of the past.

## NEWS NOTES FROM WINONA

### TWO NEW COTTAGES AND TWO BATH HOUSES PLANNED.

#### Items Concerning Persons and Events at the Famed Resort and Summer School.

[Special to The Sentinel.]

Winona Lake, Ind., July 7.—The large tent placed on the golf links for the Fourth of July, has been removed to just north of the Auditorium. It has a seating capacity of 400 and will be used for the class work in the Bible school, beginning next Monday. The tent will also be used in August for the annual Bible conference.

Work was begun today on the two new cottages and the new bath houses for the biological students at their station in the southern part of the grounds.

A. A. Phillips, manager of the Lakeside bathing beach, at Fort Wayne, is planning for the erection of a new bath house at Winona hotel beach.

S. D. Melsheimer, railroad editor of the Fort Wayne Sentinel, with his wife and daughter, Miss Gertrude, returned home today, after a visit of several days with E. A. R. Hackett at the cottage Wishard.

Last night after the exercises at the Auditorium were over Dr. Dickey and his assistant, Mr. Dukes, both of whom are graduates of Wabash college, took President Kane, ex-President Burroughs, the Wabash Glee club and other boy and girl students of the college, on an excursion around the lake. The moon was beautiful and the ride very delightful.

The Winona Lake Golf club will be organized this afternoon. It is expected to have one of the strongest golf clubs in the country here, as the links, according to experts, are the most perfect laying links known in America.

Postoffice Inspector Foster, of Chicago, completed an inspection of the Winona postoffice today. He found everything in excellent shape and was surprised at the enormous amount of business being done through this office.

Miss Martha Hackett is entertaining Miss Rosalie Finch, of California, at the Wishard for the summer.

Mrs. Jennie Hodges has returned from a visit to Fort Wayne.

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Burket, of Fort Wayne, have returned home, having come down for the Fourth.

Prof. Kemper Fuller, teacher of Hebrew in Lane seminary, Cincinnati, has arrived for the summer and will be Hebrew instructor in the Bible school, which opens Monday.

Dr. John L. Lowes, of Hanover college, who has charge of the English department in the Summer school, will lead the Hillside services Sunday evening.

Monday morning at the convocation hour the new Winona band and orchestra will make its initial appearance. Prof. L. M. Calkins, leader of the Auburn band, will be director. Over a dozen of the best musicians that could be secured have been engaged.

The Women's Christian Temperance union, of Winona assembly, will hold its annual meeting next Tuesday. Mrs. Mary A. Leavitt, of Vernon, is president; Mrs. S. N. Crouse, Lafayette, vice president; Mrs. K. T. A. Straw, North Manchester, secretary, and Mrs. M. L. Thompkins, Elkhart, treasurer. Several officers of the state W. C. T. U. will arrive tomorrow to be present.

The board of directors have ordered two car loads of cinders with which to lay a cycle track from the biological station to the Auditorium.

Women's weekly prayer meetings will be held Wednesday afternoons at the Marshall home.

Next Thursday night the regular weekly prayer meeting will be inaugurated at the Inn.

This morning passed along quietly at Winona park, there being no convocation exercises and Saturday being a holiday for the Summer school. One or two classes, however, were given special instructions in the park.

This afternoon general field and aquatic sports will be indulged in, 4 o'clock having been set as the hour for general bathing.

Elijah P. Brown, of Indianapolis, the famous "Ram's Horn Man," delivered a most interesting lecture yesterday afternoon on his popular theme, "Royal Marks." Mr. Brown will deliver another address this evening. The lecture last night by ex-President John, of DuPauw university, on "The Worth of Man," was largely attended. The effort was an able one.

Winona Sundays this year will be quiet, as usual. Tomorrow morning at 9:30 the Sunday school will be organized. W. C. Hall, of Indianapolis, will be made superintendent and other officers will be elected. Mr. Hall is president of the Indiana Sunday School association.

At 10:30 Rev. E. Trumbull Lee, D. D., of the Second Presbyterian church, Cincinnati, will preach the Sunday sermon.

The Junior society of Christian Endeavor will meet at 4 o'clock for organization and at 6:30 the hillside service will be held. These twilight open air services have come to be among the anticipated pleasures of those who spend their summers at Winona.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will meet at 7:30 and organize with E. E. Davis, of Philadelphia, as leader.

This afternoon E. P. Brown will tell the story of his life, of his conversion and experiences. Mr. Brown was a native of Liberty, Ind., and was converted by Evangelist Moody in Chicago in 1882. Mr. Brown's subject tonight will be "In the Spectacle Business."

The Bible school opens Monday morning and in the afternoon Rev. Fuller Swift, of the Columbus, Ind., Baptist church, will lecture on "Wrinkles." At night the new orchestra will give its first grand concert.

S. A. Karn, of Fort Wayne, is here for a few days.

Dr. Dickey challenged his assistant, Mr. Dukes, for a game of golf this morning at 4 o'clock. Dr. Dickey won hands down without raising a club. Mr. Dukes failed to show up.

Last night after the Auditorium meeting a crowd of young people were entertained by the Wabash Glee club by a moonlight excursion about the lake.

The heavy rain last night has greatly beautified the park and the temperature is many degrees cooler today.

Chris Byer and wife have returned to their home in Kentland for a few days, but will return later to occupy their cottage here for the season.

The Winona Golf club will be organized this afternoon with a large membership. Some warm games are now expected.

### SAILS FOR MANILA.

Portland, Ore., July 7.—The transport Lennox has sailed for Manila, via Nagasaki, with 500 horses and mules for the sixth cavalry. It is the understanding that if the situation demands the Lennox will land her live stock at the Chinese port.

### ARRESTED IN FRANCE.

Ashland, Ohio, July 7.—Mrs. T. M. Metzger, of Grafton, Ohio, has received word that her husband, who has been in Paris two months, has been arrested by French officials for leaving Alsace-Lorraine when fifteen years old without serving in the army.

### A COOL PLACE SUNDAY NIGHT.

The coolest place in the city on Sunday night will be Masonic Temple. It is kept closed during the week and the thick walls keep the heat out. It will be opened on Sunday night and the evening air, cool and pleasant, permitted to rush in. The service on Sunday night will again be of a popular character. The large increase of attendance last Sunday night over that of the first Sunday night demonstrates that the people have found the Sunday night Temple services attractive. Mr. Allen's address tomorrow night will be "The Prodigal of Fort Wayne." Men—young men—will especially enjoy the address. Good music is again provided by talented singers.

All persons who will sing in the chorus are invited to come to the stage of the theater at 7:30. Bicycles checked free.

All trains on the Nickel Plate road have connections at Buffalo with all eastern lines running trains from that point. Also at Brocton for Chautauqua Lake points on trains Nos. 4 and 6, reaching Chatauqua Lake the following day, early morning and early evening. These are advantages which should be greatly appreciated by all, and especially tourists destined to eastern points. Up-to-date drawing room sleeping cars on all trains. Individual club meals, ranging in price from 35 cents to $1 on all dining cars of the Nickel Plate road. No excess fare is charged on any of our trains. Write, wire, 'phone or call on nearest agent or C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Fort Wayne, Ind.

30 7,14,21

Presbyterianism is growing in London. In 1800 it had only twenty-four congregations. In 1898 it had ninety-six, nearly four times as many.

### SUMMER TOURIST RATES TO NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

Commencing June 1st and until Sept. 30, 1900, summer tourist tickets will be on sale to the Northern Michigan Resorts good to return until Oct. 31st, 1900. See that your tickets read via the Grand Rapids and Indiana railway. Descriptive matter of the Michigan resorts, time cards and full information can be had by addressing

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. & T. A.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

9 S-tf

Black dogs and black cats are the favorites in China in the line of food, because when eaten in midsummer they will insure health and strength.

The summer term of the International Business college commences Monday, July 9th. Instructions given in bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, penmanship and English branches. 3eod3t

Buy Hartsell's Ice Cream for socials. 1-eod-tf

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Royal is the most economical of all the leavening agents.

Greater in leavening strength, a spoonful raises more dough, or goes further.

Working uniformly and perfectly, it makes the bread and cake always light and beautiful, and there is never a waste of good flour, sugar, butter and eggs.

Finer food; saving of money; saving of the health of the family; the last is the greatest economy of all.

Some baking powder makers claim their powders are cheaper. They can be cheaper only if made from cheaper materials. "Cheaper" means inferior materials always. To cheapen the cost of an article of food at the expense of its healthfulness, as is done in alum baking powders, is a crime.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

## THE LABOR DAY COMMITTEE

### PROGRESS REPORTED AT LAST EVENING'S MEETING.

#### A Word to Manufacturers and Merchants About the Parade—A Flower Parade a Feature.

The general committee of the Trades and Labor council to make arrangements for a Labor day celebration met last evening and reported progress. The parade committee organized and will commence work immediately. An effort will be made to have every manufacturing concern in the city represented by a float and business men and merchants are requested to get their thinking caps on and present some kind of a novelty in the parade. Every labor organization represented in the council will be solicited to turn out in force and to have at least one display in the line representative of their craft. The committee is anxious that no time be lost; that everyone who can make any display at all give the committee prompt co-operation when they are called upon. It is hoped to make this Labor day the most magnificent ever celebrated in Fort Wayne and the parade the most distinctive ever given in the state. The committee also wishes to interest the ladies in the parade and to that end a committee on flower parade will be added to the committees now existing. It is not to early now, however, for the ladies to begin to figure on what they will be likely to do so that when the time comes no time in preliminaries will be lost. The committee will meet again next Wednesday evening.

### AN INTERESTING REPORT.

An interesting report was made by Miss Shatzer, the visiting nurse, at the last meeing of the Visiting Nurse league. During the month she made sixty-one calls on sick poor and gave twenty-two baths. The figures do not fully indicate the scope of the work, for on entering a home the nurse turns her attention not only to the immediate and pressing needs of the patient, but often finds it possible to give some suggestion for the improvement of hygienic and sanitary conditions about the house, or to drop a word of advice or encouragement to the parents or members of the family. In so many instances has the good effect of this kind of labor been observed that it is not surprising the work has already greatly commended itself to the people. Physicians who go into the homes of the poorer classes observe the benefit, and are commencing to call for the services of the nurse. The demands during part of last month were so great that for a week an additional nurse was employed by the league and worked under its supervision. Few charities appeal more strongly to the public than this one, and that it is appreciated is evidenced by the cordial support and encouragement that is being extended.

It has been suggested that during the first season the housekeepers can extend very substantial aid at small expense. When making jellies, etc., if they will put up an extra glass for the use of the nurse it will be very acceptable, for jellies and fruits can always be used in the sick room, and in these places they are needful delicacies. Such donations may be sent to the nurse at 44 McClellan street or to room 8, city hall.

### COL. PETTIT ACQUITTED.

Manila, July 7.—The court-martial convened for the purpose of hearing the charges against Col. James S. Pettit, of the Thirty-first volunteer infantry, who was accused of violating the sixty-second article of war in making an arrangement with President E. Medill, of Zamboango, for the capture of Juan Ramos, and who was afterwards transferred to Medill and killed, has brought in a verdict of acquittal. General MacArthur in reviewing the evidence disapproved of the finding of the court-martial. The acquittal, it is announced, restored Colonel Pettit to duty in his regiment. General James Bell, it is announced, will succeed Brigadier General E. B. Williston, the provost marshal, at Manila. General Bell will enter upon his duties July 5. General Williston will return home.

### ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Public Sale of Unclaimed Express Freight.

Under and in pursuance of an act of the general assembly of the state of Indiana, passed December 21, 1865, the Adams Express company will offer at public sale at corner of Berry and Harrison streets, Fort Wayne, Ind., on Saturday, July 28th, 1900, six hundred (600) articles, more or less, of unclaimed express freight, on which the said Adams Express company has a lien for cost and expense of carriage, storage and sale. Sale commencing at 10 a. m.

G. D. CURTIS,
Superintendent.
H. T. STAPLEFORD,
Auctioneer.
R. G. SCHRIBER,
Agent.

30,7,14,21

Best Ice Cream Soda in the city at Gocke's west side pharmacy. 3t-3-eod

SOMETIMES YOU EAT TOO MUCH
SOMETIMES YOU DRINK TOO MUCH
Sometimes you do both

Leaving a bad taste, clouded brain and general rocky feeling for the next day.

JOHNSON'S STOMACH TABLETS

Will Brace You Up. Nothing so good for Stomach Troubles, Biliousness or Malaria, and none so cheap. Large Box, 10 Cents (30 Tablets.) By mail, for five 2-cent stamps. Made at The Johnson Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia.

For sale by DREIER & BRO. and all leading druggists.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,

Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting, Electric Wiring.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
No. 141 Calhoun Street.
'Phone 207.

Special Prices For June Only!

For a short time we will make you

The Best Set of Teeth

$7.00! $7.00! $7.00!

Now is the Time!
Teeth extracted without Pain, Free.......

When teeth are ordered. REMEMBER this offer is for a short time only. A written guarantee is given with all work. Call and see samples of our work and get your teeth examined FREE.

Arcade Dental Parlors,

BURKET & BAKER,
Tel. 627. Room 7, Arcade.
Open evenings and Sundays.

Geo. Abdon & Co.,

Sanitary Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.

ELECTRIC WIRING, SEWERAGE AND BEER PUMP WORK.

No. 1 W. Columbia St.

DR. S. H. HAVICE,

Practice Limited to

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Office hours:—8 30 to 12 m. and 2 to 4 p. m.
86 W. Wayne St. Telephone 232.

Screen Doors—

Screen Windows, Wire Cloth, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Water Filters,

[illegible] —AT—

Rock Bottom Prices

[illegible] —AT—

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

22 Calhoun Street,

Old 'phone 690. New 'phone 204.

DON'T READ THIS.

[illegible]

For Gas Stoves and Screen Doors go to 23 West Main street, Goldstine's place. We buy, sell and deal in everything on earth. Loan office and storage house.

# TEAM IS ARRESTED

IN ITS MAD DESCENT OF THE TOBOGGAN.

TOOK ONE FROM MANSFIELD

THE SCORE CLOSE AND GAME INTERESTING.

HARPER HELD THEM DOWN

BASE BALL SCORES IN OTHER LEAGUES.

INTER STATE LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dayton | 40 | 24 | .625 |
| Wheeling | 37 | 24 | .607 |
| Toledo | 39 | 27 | .591 |
| Fort Wayne | 39 | 30 | .565 |
| New Castle | 31 | 37 | .456 |
| Mansfield | 24 | 37 | .393 |
| Columbus | 24 | 39 | .381 |
| Youngstown | 23 | 39 | .371 |

After seven successive defeats Fort Wayne yesterday broke the hoodoo, and after a clever and very fast exhibition of ball playing succeeded in getting the winning run across the plate in the fifth inning of yesterday's game with Mansfield.

Yesterday was a pitchers' battle from start to finish and Harper came out the victor, making the rather unusual record of nine strikeouts to his credit. Ames also did excellent work for the visitors, holding the Indians down to three hits, the same as Harper, but he was less fortunate and had more errors behind him. The game was clean and fast, and was marked by some remarkable fielding in the gardens, and while the infield play was not sensational, it was good ball and suited the patrons, of whom there were about 500 present.

It was just about 3:42:11 p. m. when Mr. Belden pushed his bat against one of Mr. Ames' curves and straightened it out for a beautiful single into short centre; Krueger then kept his eye on the gun and was rewarded for his patience with a gift; Letcher sacrificed, moving everybody up a peg; Miller hit a short bounder and Belden scored, Miller going out to first, and then Brashear was thrown out at first, but Fort Wayne pegged one hole. The visitors walked up to the plate and then walked back again in one, two, three order in their half and in the second inning it looked as though Fort Wayne would score again. Babb drew his base. Holly bunted out to the pitcher and Bergen was safe on Lourney's error. Harper and Belden settled the matter, however, when they came to bat, Harper going out on a fly to center field and Belden being stopped on his hard drive to second.

Nobody scored again until the fifth when Bergen got a life by Ames' fumble of his easy one to the pitcher. Harper struck out and then Bergen paralyzed the grand stand by stealing second. Bergen don't believe in stealing second base he won't allow anybody else to do it when he is behind the bat and has scruples of his own; he laid them aside yesterday or anyhow he stole second. Belden then fouled to Fox and then your grandpa Oom Paul collided with the ball right squarely on the nose, resulting in as pretty a three bagger as was ever made on the ground. This sent Bergen home, although Krueger almost caught him before getting off third. Letcher then flew out to Truby and Fort Wayne was all in so far as run-getting was concerned.

The visitors made their solitary run in the sixth. Lourney was safe on Krueger's fumble of his fast grounder and Ames followed the error with a safe hit to right, which sent Lourney around to third. Quinn got to first on balls, the bases were full and a hit of any kind would have tied the score. Old "Scrap-Iron Beecher," usually a terror to pitchers, then came to Harper's rescue by striking out, but Belt, the next man up, tapped a nice one to Belden's garden, which was caught, but Lourney scored on the throw in. Then Truby drew his base and all the bags were covered again. Connors, who is usually no slouch with the stick, then accommodatingly struck out and a big sigh of relief almost lifted the roof off the grand stand. After that inning not a Mansfield man again reached first base. Following is the score:

FORT WAYNE.

| | A.B. | R. | 1B | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belden, lf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Krueger, ss | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Letcher, cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miller, rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Brashear, 1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Babb, 3b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Holly, 2b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Bergen, c | 3 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Harper, p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals | 26 | 2 | 3 | 27 | 10 | 1 |

MANSFIELD.

| | A.B. | R. | 1B | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quinn, 3b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Beecher, lf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Belt, 1b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| Truby, 2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Connors, cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Fox, c | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Meredith, rf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Flourney, ss | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Ames, p | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 29 | 1 | 3 | 24 | 9 | 4 |

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Ft Wayne .1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 *— 2
Mansfield .0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0— 1

Earned runs—Fort Wayne, 1. Three-base hit—Krueger. Sacrifice hit—Letcher. Stolen base—Bergen. First base on balls—Off Harper, 3; off Ames, 2. Struck out—By Harper, 9; by Ames, 2. Double plays—Miller to Brashear; Babb to Brashear. Umpire—Carruthers. Time of game—1:35. Attendance—500.

## OTHER INTER-STATE GAMES

DAYTON, 9; NEW CASTLE, 1.

Dayton, O., July 7.—Score:
Dayton ....4 2 0 1 0 2 0 0 *— 9
N. Castle ..0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 1

Batteries—Watkins and Donahue; Wadsworth, Thomas and Williams. Hits—Dayton, 12; New Castle, 5. Errors—Dayton, 2; New Castle, 3.

COLUMBUS, 3; YOUNGSTOWN, 9.

Columbus, O., July 7.—Score:
Columbus .0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0— 3
Y'gstown .4 3 0 0 1 0 0 1 *— 9

Batteries—Wolfe, Mahaffey and Beville; Crowe and Murphy. Hits—Columbus, 9; Youngstown, 11. Errors—Columbus, 7; Youngstown, 1.

TOLEDO, 4; WHEELING, 7.

Toledo, O., July 7.—Score:
Toledo ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2— 4
Wheeling .5 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0— 7

Batteries—Ewing and Arthur; Skopec and Ritter. Hits—Toledo, 8; Wheeling, 13. Errors—Toledo, 2; Wheeling, 2.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 39 | 21 | .650 |
| Philadelphia | 35 | 27 | .565 |
| Pittsburg | 34 | 29 | .540 |
| Chicago | 33 | 29 | .532 |
| Cincinnati | 29 | 33 | .468 |
| Boston | 26 | 33 | .441 |
| St. Louis | 25 | 33 | .431 |
| New York | 21 | 37 | .362 |

GAMES YESTERDAY.

Chicago, 0; Boston, 4.
Philadelphia, 10; St. Louis, 6.
Brooklyn, 10; Cincinnati, 0.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 41 | 26 | .612 |
| Milwaukee | 38 | 29 | .567 |
| Indianapolis | 35 | 28 | .556 |
| Cleveland | 35 | 29 | .547 |
| Kansas City | 34 | 37 | .479 |
| Minneapolis | 31 | 36 | .463 |
| Detroit | 28 | 38 | .424 |
| Buffalo | 21 | 43 | .391 |

GAMES YESTERDAY.

Indianapolis, 8; Detroit, 6.
Kansas City, 9; Minneapolis, 7.
Cleveland, 8; Buffalo, 0.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

The ladies turned out in good force yesterday.

Louis Nowberger, who backed the Inter state league, is anxious to get a franchise and place a team at Wabash next season. He is of the opinion that eight good towns can be secured in the state that will support good ball. He has lost money this year, but is not a particle discouraged. He says that Wabash is one of the best base ball towns in the state.

Youngstown is up in the air and is up tight. What will become of that motherless brood down there nobody seems to know. Manager Finn says he is through—plumb through—because he is broke. His last dollar is gone and he owes salaries from June 15 to July 1st and has no money to pay out with. He had $2,000 in cash when he went to Youngstown and now he is half that much in debt. President Power has received several offers for the team and franchise, but prefers to give Youngstown the first chance. A soliciting committee is at work there trying to raise money enough to hold the club for the balance of the season with moderately fair success. The Youngstown boys are playing good ball and they should be given another show for their white alley.

MADE BY HAND LOOMS.

All the genuine Irish poplin in the market is turned out by about a hundred Dublin looms—handlooms all, as the best stuff cannot be made by powerlooms, which snap and tear the delicate warp of silk. It is obvious, therefore, that much of the poplin sold as such cannot be the real thing, for the Dublin output is a fixed quantity, limited by the length of time required to train the workers and their clannishness in refusing to admit outsiders.—New York Press.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

# THE MARKETS.

Chicago, July 7.—Wheat the forepart of today's session of the board of trade was inclined to be easy, although rather active. August opened ¼c under yesterday at 79¼c to 79⅛c on the fine weather in the northwest. Liverpool closed ¾@1d higher and northwest receipts were small. These facts called out enough buying orders at the start to cause a rally to 80⅛c, but many of yesterday's buyers sold and August reacted to 79⅛c, where it steadied and recovered to 79⅜c. Receipts here were 47 cars, 3 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 137 cars, against 328 last week and 300 a year ago.

August later worked up to 79⅞c, but closed rather easy, ¼@⅜c under yesterday at 79⅝c. Trade was quiet during the latter half of the session.

Corn was an active and broad market early. August opened ⅛@¼c higher to ⅛@¼c lower at 44⅜c to 44c, and under the signal service prediction of rain in Kansas and Nebraska sold off to 43½c. Receipts here were 471 cars.

The closing was easy, August ⅜@½c lower at 43⅝c.

Oats were firm and quiet. August opened ⅛c higher at 24⅛c and eased to 24c in sympathy with wheat and corn. Receipts were 166 cars.

Provisions were quiet and easy early under the influence of easiness at the yards and the dip in grain. September pork opened 5c higher at $12.82½, and after touching $12.85 declined to $12.65; September lard opened 2½c up at $6.92, easing to $6.85@6.87½, and September ribs unchanged at $7.05@7.07½, later easing to $6.95@6.97½.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:
Wheat—July, 78¾c; Aug., 79⅝c; Sept., 80⅛c.
Corn—July, 44⅜c; Aug., 43½c; Sept., 41⅛c.
Oats—July, 23¾c; Aug., 24c; Sept., 24⅛c.
Pork—July, $12.50; Sept., $12.65@12.67½.
Lard—July, $6.75; Sept., $6.85@6.87½; Oct., $6.90; Nov., $6.87½.
Ribs—July, $6.97½; Sept., $6.97½; Oct., $6.95.
Flax—Cash N. W., $1.80; Cash S. W., $1.80; Sept., $1.36; Oct., $1.30.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, July 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 300; market nominally steady. Good to prime steers, $5.15@5.75; poor to medium, $4.65@5.10; stockers and feeders, $2.00@4.85; cows, $2.90@4.40; heifers, $3.00@5.00; canners, $2.00@2.75; bulls, $2.50@4.50; calves, $4.50@6.50; Texas fed steers, $4.40@5.20; Texas grass steers, $3.00@4.25; Texas bulls, $2.60@3.35.

Hogs—Receipts today, 14,000; Monday, 35,000; left over, 3,039. Market opened weak to 5c lower; closed strong; good clearance; top, $5.45. Mixed and butchers, $5.00@5.45; good to choice heavy, $5.15@5.45; rough heavy, $5.00@5.10; light, $5.10@5.45; bulk of sales, $5.25@5.35.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, July 7.—The London stock exchange being closed for a holiday, the local stock market was without the usual influence from that quarter at the opening. There were a number of recoveries from the depression of yesterday. New Jersey Central rallied ½ and Sugar and Illinois Central rose nearly a point. A number of important stocks showed fractional losses. Trading came almost to a standstill after the opening. In some stocks there was active selling after the opening, including Louisville, which lost a point. The general tendency, however, was upwards, Illinois Central going to 116. Rock Island, Burlington, Baltimore and Brooklyn Transit and Missouri Pacific were in special demand and Louisville quickly recovered its loss. Bergen County Gas opened at 71 and improved to 75.

Light sales of Missouri Pacific carried that stock down over a point and other stocks touched the lowest of the morning. Republic Steel preferred rose 3¼, but lost it all. The market fell practically into stagnation before the appearance of the bank statement. The unexpected decrease in surplus reserves caused some selling by room traders, which was somewhat effective in Missouri Pacific, Reading first preferred and the leading specialties. The closing was dull and weak at net losses.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, July 7.—Butter—Receipts, 4,851 pkgs; market steady. Creamery, 17@19½c; factory, 11@16½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 2,957 pkgs; market firm; large white and large colored, 9c; small white and small colored, 9¼c.

Eggs—Receipts, 4,350 pkgs; market steady; western at mark, 10@12c for average lots; western, loss off, 14@14½c.

Sugar—Raw, strong; fair refining, 4¼c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4¾c; molasses sugar, 4c; refined, firm; crushed, $6.30; powdered, $6.00; granulated, $5.90.

Coffee—Market irregular; No. 7 Rio, 9c; nominal.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, July 7.—Money on call nominal; no loans; prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86¾ for demand and at $4.83¾@4.84 for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85 and $4.87½; commercial bills, $4.83@4.83¼; bar silver, 61⅜c; silver certificates, 61½@62½c; Mexican dollars, 48½c.

THE BOND MARKET.

New York, July 7.—State bonds inactive; railroad bonds firm; government bonds steady:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refunding 2s, when is., reg. | 103 |
| Refunding 2s, when is., coup. | 103 |
| U. S. 2s registered | 100 |
| U. S. 3s registered | 108½ |
| U. S. 3s coupon | 109½ |
| U. S. 4s registered (new) | 131 |
| U. S. 4s coupon (new) | 131 |
| U. S. 4s registered (old) | 114¾ |
| U. S. 4s coupon (old) | 114¾ |
| U. S. 5s registered | 113 |
| U. S. 5s coupon | 113¼ |

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, July 7.—The weekly bank statement for five days shows the following changes:

| | |
|---|---|
| Surplus reserve, dec. | $1,270,175 |
| Loans, dec. | 5,578,600 |
| Specie, dec. | 1,365,700 |
| Legal tenders, dec. | 1,501,600 |
| Deposits, dec. | 6,400,300 |
| Circulation, inc. | 67,100 |

The banks now hold $15,503,200 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

During the past twenty years what is called in England municipal trading—that is, city ownership of gas, electric lighting, water works, tramways, etc.—has vastly increased. While some superficial critics have pointed to the fact that local indebtedness of municipalities has increased during the same period, that is due to the purchase of existing plants and also to the growth and development of the public school system, and it is not, therefore, to be taken as an indication that the municipalities have embarked on a career of extravagance and costly municipal expenditures.—Chicago News.

The new motor fire engine of the Paris municipality is doing excellent work. It carries six men, and travels at the rate of 13 miles an hour.

CLOSING OUT SALE!

REDUCED PRICES ON ALL

Bicycles, Bicycle Lamps and Sundries.

Second Hand Bicycles from $1.00 up.

KATT'S OLD STAND,

84 Clinton St. Opp. Postoffice.

Dental Work—Installment Plan.

A great many people want their teeth attended to, but haven't the amount of money to pay for it all at once. Now, to accommodate those patients, we are going to work on the installment plan during July and August. You can pay a little each pay day. We give a guarantee with all our work. Call at once and make arrangements. Open evenings and Sunday by appointment.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS.
74 CALHOUN STREET. DR. McALISTER, Mgr.

Time Saved Is Money Made.

Cherry Stoners!
Cherry Stoners!

Screen Doors and Windows,
Rubber Hose,
Ice Cream Freezers,
Lowe Bros. Paint,
and a complete line of Hardware

H. PFEIFFER & SON,
9 EAST COLUMBIA ST. Phone 484.
Builders' Hardware, Doors, Sash and Glass.

New Railroad to San Francisco

Santa Fee Route, by its San Joaquin Valley Extension.

The only line with track and trains under one management all the way from Chicago to the Golden Gate.

Mountain passes, extinct volcanoes, petrified forests, prehistoric ruins, Indian pueblos, Yosemite, Grand Cannon of Arizona, en route.

Same high-grade service that has made the Santa Fe the favorite route to Southern California.

Fast schedule; Pullman and Tourist sleepers daily; Free reclining chair cars; Harvey meals throughout.

Beginning July 1.

General Passenger Office
The Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway
CHICAGO.

# Mrs. Pinkham's Advice

***and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have restored health and happiness to scores of women. This is not a mere advertising claim, but a positive fact.***

***The reason Mrs. Pinkham is so qualified to advise women is because for 20 years she has been treating and studying woman's ills. Her address is Lynn, Mass.***

***If you are ill, write to her for help, as thousands of women are doing.***

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

***relieves painful periods and regulates menstruation. It cures backache, kidney troubles and all uterine disorders.***

***Read the letters from women appearing regularly in this paper.***

**RISKS**

Are run by every woman who has household cares. It is so easy just to run out of the warm house into the fresh air, to pin a piece of lace to the clothes line. It is also easy to take cold in doing so. Then perhaps comes suppression and kindred evils. Whenever there is any disturbance of the normal womanly function Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription may be relied upon to re-establish perfect health. It is strictly a temperance medicine, containing no alcohol or whisky, neither opium, cocaine nor other narcotic.

"Several years ago I suffered severely from female weakness, prolapsus and menorrhagia, and used 'Favorite Prescription' with splendid effect," writes Fannie Shelton, of Washington, Iowa. "Stated I have not needed it for a few years past but if I should have a return of the old trouble would surely try 'Favorite Prescription.' I have recommended it to a number of my lady friends. I always tell them to try a bottle and if they are not benefited by it I will pay for the medicine. In every case they have spoken in praise of it."

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter *free*. All correspondence strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

***Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well.***

Why try to stick things with something that doesn't stick? Buy **MAJOR'S CEMENT**; you know it sticks. Nothing breaks away from it. Stick to **MAJOR'S CEMENT**. Buy once, you will buy forever. There is nothing as good; don't believe the substituter.

**MAJOR'S RUBBER and MAJOR'S LEATHER.**

Two separate cements—the best. Insist on having them. ESTABLISHED 1876. 15 and 25 cents per bottle at all druggists.

**MAJOR CEMENT CO., NEW YORK CITY.**



# Are You Particular?

If you are, then I am

## The Tailor

You Want.

Am particular, too—Have to be, otherwise you get your money back, and I am not in business for my health, you know.

## Elegant Assortment of Spring Goods.

**Suits and Overcoats to measure, $15 to $40.**

**Trousers, $4.50 to $10.**

# THIEME, THE TAILOR

**52 E. Columbia Street.**


**Try The Sentinel want columns.**

# SHOP AND RAIL.

PENNSYLVANIA RELIEF DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS.

SUPT. J. B. M'KIM ON BOARD

BASS BLACKSMITH SHOP RECEIVING MACHINERY.

RAILWAY BUILDING GROWS

CAMPAIGN DOES NOT CAUSE A SUSPENSION.

A circular is out announcing the representatives of the various parts of the Pennsylvania system on the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Voluntary Relief association, a position which is now a very important one, because of the magnitude of the association and the work it is doing. The Pennsylvania company lines, which include all those west of Pittsburg, will be represented on the board by Vice President Joseph Wood, General Superintendent of Transportation Edward B. Taylor and Division Superintendent J. B. McKim, the latter of this city. It is considered an honor to receive the appointment on this board.

### SICKNESS INCREASES.

The hot wave begins to have its effect upon the shopmen, as is evidenced by the increasing number of names on the sick list each day. Today the new names on the list are: G. Buhr, L. Hartstein, L. Radke, W. E. Arrick, J. P. Schramm, Charles H. Hickman, Charles L. Sossenheimer, M. J. Mooney, Frank Schille, J. Wilson, J. A. Bayanger, C. J. Kreuger and L. O. Starr. The number of returning shopmen who have been sick is not at all in proportion with the list of new absentees, showing that sickness is decidedly on the increase. Only two reported for work this morning after an absence on account of sickness. They were I. Betts and Frank C. Bardey, of the blacksmith shop. Dr. E. F. Wagner, the medical examiner, said this morning that he had ninety-five names on his disability roll, which is a third larger than it was two weeks ago.

### GROWTH OF THE Y. M. C. A.

There are now 375 names on the list of members of the Railroad Y. M. C. A., the largest number since the rule of paying annually in advance was adopted, several years ago. Prior to that time the members were permitted to pay monthly and the membership was constantly changing, being much larger some months than others. Much of the present prosperity of the association is due to the indefatigable efforts of the very efficient secretary, Mr. James W. Burns. He is ably assisted in this work, of course, by the board of management and a number of other people who are deeply interested in the association. Last evening sixteen applications for membership were acted upon.

### EQUIPPING NEW SHOP.

The addition to the Bass blacksmith shop, which makes that department one of the finest smith shops in this country, is now under way and will be completed in August. The foundations for the boilers are being laid this week and a steam hammer is nearly ready for erection. From a little shop on the east side of Hanna street, which could be placed in a corner of the present big shop, the forging department of the Bass works has grown in ten years to its present immense proportions. A day and night force is constantly employed and the force is increased almost weekly.

### RAILWAY BUILDING INCREASE

Notwithstanding 1900 is a presidential year, when the pessimist holds fast to what he has got and does not attempt to reach out into new fields, the railway construction the first half of the year shows an increase over the mileage of new lines laid in 1899 of nearly 300. According to figures compiled by the Railway Age, there were 1360 miles laid from January 1 to June 30, 1899. With a number of lines to hear from, reports show that not less than 1654 miles of track have been laid during the first six months of the present year, on 135 lines in forty-one states and territories. For the entire year 1899 the new mileage added aggregated 4,588 miles, and it is estimated that this year over 5,000 miles of new track will be added to the railway system of the country.

### CAMPAIGNING ON A CAR.

Something new in politics will be seen in Missouri this year when Joseph Flory, the republican candidate for governor of that state, will make his campaign on a cycle car. Mr. Flory is a member of the state board of warehouse and railroad commissioners and while campaigning he will perform some of his official duties by inspecting the railway tracks over which he pushes his car. Mr. Flory began his tour on the hand-car yesterday. This cycle car is something like the old-fashioned hand car, except that it is more comfortable, much more easy to run and consequently much faster. Mr. Flory had it built especially for his campaign, and on it this summer and fall he expects to cover thousands of miles over the railroads of the state and stop at many stations as well as junctions and crossings before the coming election for governor.

### CREDITABLE SHOWING.

General Foreman W. M. Paul, of the Wabash shops, is justly proud of the exhibit of work for the month of June. During that period there were twenty-eight engines repaired in the shops, against twenty-five for the same period of 1899, while the expenditures for labor during the month were $1,157.21 less than were the expenditures a year ago. This saving was not in a reduction of working force, but in the number of hours each mechanic worked. A year ago over time was the rule.

### SOJOURNING AT THE FALLS.

Superintendent E. A. Gould and Master Mechanic G. S. McKee, of the Wabash, with Mrs. Gould, Mrs. McKee and the Misses Ione and Maybelle McKee, are enjoying a sojourn at Niagara Falls and will probably not return home for a week or two. Mr. Gould, who was seriously sick a week ago, is rapidly regaining his health.

### WHEEL WORKS BURNED.

The Standard Wheel company's works at Sandusky, Ohio, were partially destroyed by fire last night, the loss approximating $100,000. It is believed the works will be rebuilt. The Standard Wheel company succeeded the American Wheel company, which a few years ago came into control and shut up the wheel works in this city, where 400 or 500 men had previously found steady employment. There were originally seven or eight big concerns in the combination, but they have been crowded out of existence one by one until only three or four remain. One of the first shops to be closed was the Fort Wayne works.

### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Joseph Metler, of the Bass blacksmith shop, is off duty on account of sickness.

George Sunley, switchman on the Pittsburg shop engine, is enjoying a few days rest.

President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania railroad, has arranged to sail for Europe on July 18.

M. Shuler, the veteran Pittsburg shopman, is taking a lay off to attend to some private business.

The Pennsylvania pay car will arrive in this city on the 17th inst., one week from next Tuesday.

Daniel Bevelheimer, watchman at the Broadway crossing of the Pittsburg, is taking a few days' rest.

Engineer George Huber, of the Pittsburg, suffers from a sprained back and will be off duty a few days.

Mrs. Krebs, wife of Ed Krebs, of the Olds Wagon works, has gone to Kenosha, Wis., to visit friends a few days.

Engineer H. S. Wills, of the Pittsburg, has gone to Rome City to join his family and enjoy a few days' outing.

Today the Fort Wayne Electric company shipped a car load of mast-arms and electrical supplies to Syracuse, N. Y.

J. W. Baker, of the Pittsburg boiler shop, is off duty on account of a fall, in which his right hand was painfully sprained.

Lincoln Johnson, whose misfortune was chronicled a few days ago, is improving and will soon be able to resume his place at the electric works.

L. G. Dailey, clerk in the Pittsburg shops, his wife and their son, Roger, will leave this evening for Chicago, where they will spend a week with friends.

Charles P. Porter, foreman of the Wabash warehouse, and his family, have gone to Peru to remain over Sunday, the guests of the parents of Mr. Porter.

J. R. Parker, the veteran railroader, who has had charge of the pumping station at Montoeville for some time, is sick and is absent from his post of duty.

G. P. Conrad, of New York, secretary of the Railway Transportation association, has issued a call for the annual meeting to be held in Detroit on July 18.

Al Kinnaird, chief scale inspector of the Pittsburg, is looking over the scales at Lima, Ohio, today with a view of deciding what repairs, if any, are needed.

Engineer and Mrs. B. F. Campbell are now comfortably domiciled on Webster street, having returned from Springfield, Ill., where they spent a portion of their honeymoon.

S. M. Felton, president of the Chicago and Alton road, will pass through this city, over the Pittsburg road, tomorrow morning at 3:25 o'clock, riding in his private car. He is en route west.

Thomas J. Barnes, jr., has received the appointment of ticket agent for the Wabash at Danville, Ill. He was formerly employed as assistant agent for the company at Lafayette.

For the accommodation of the Knights of the Maccabees in Western Ohio, the Pittsburg road has arranged to run excursion trains into Lima August 23. One will start from Bixon and the other from Ada.

Contractor Herman Tapp has a force of workmen engaged in putting up abutments for a large and more substantial bridge across the stream at Elida, Ohio, than the present one. The Pennsylvania has double tracked that portion of the road.

Engines 17 and 777 were turned out of the Wabash shops this morning after receiving general repairs. The former is a switch engine and will go into service in Toledo and the latter will go into the through freight service on the Detroit division.

A number of the machinists in the Bass shops are taking a few days for recreation, the excessively hot weather making a lay off a most appreciable privilege. Among those enjoying a rest are William Lerch, Robert Taylor, William Altevogt and Fred Walbaum, all machinists.

Mrs. Cousar, wife of Assistant Superintendent Charles Cousar, of the Bass foundry, who is stopping with her parents in Chicago, is improving in health, though she is still quite poorly. She expects to remain in that city during the summer months and take treatment from a noted specialist.

The fire box invented by Cornelius Vanderbilt and adopted by the New York Central and Hudson River railroad on some of its locomotives, is to be applied to locomotives now being built at the Baldwin works. Mr. Vanderbilt has arranged for the assignment of his patents to the Baldwin company.

George Rhinesmith returned from California last evening and will remain in the city during the summer months. He is still in delicate health, though there has been a slight change for the better since he left here last fall. Mr. Rhinesmith is a carpenter by trade and for many years was thus employed in his brother's factory on Lafayette street.

The brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has, for some months, had members of the organization looking into the matter of doing less work on Sunday, and they are much encouraged with the progress made. The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has become a conservative and well-disposed organization, and now has a membership of over 42,000, and $300,000 surplus in its treasury.

Joseph West, fifty-three years in the service of the Baltimore and Ohio, will receive one of the gold medals for fifty years' service, which will be a pass for life. Mr. West is seventy-five years of age, and is an engineer on passenger trains between Cumberland and Baltimore. When he began as a freight conductor, in 1847, the road only extended between these two points. He also acted as brakeman, applying the wooden brakes on each car. He was later a fireman, using cordwood of 15-inch lengths. In 1850 he became an engineer.

Trace Bauer, of the electric works, received quite a fright yesterday. While he was playing with his thirteen-year-old baby on the lawn at his home, the dog joined in the sport and came near strangling the little one. The animal had a rope attached to it and this became wound around the baby's neck in some manner. Then the dog ran, pulling the baby about thirty feet, and nearly choking it to death. Mr. Bauer called to the dog and the animal stopped in time to avert any serious damage to the baby.

### MACHINERY ON THE FARM.

There is scarcely a thing done on a farm today in which patented machinery does not perform the greater part of the labor. The grain is sowed, cut, bound, threshed, cleaned, sacked, stored and transported by machinery; the corn is planted, cultivated and cut by machinery, while the mower cuts, the tedder spreads, the horserake gathers, the hayloader loads and the carrier unloads the hay. The potatoes are planted and dug by patented machines or implements, and even the hogs are slaughtered and the chickens hatched by machinery.—Cassier's Magazine.

The death rate of the world is 67 and the birth rate 70 a minute, and this seeming light percentage of gain is sufficient to give a net increase in population each year of 1,200,000.

The demand for candles in China is very large, owing to the fact that they are used at all religious ceremonies.


**Green Stamps are worth money.**

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If you get your Ice Cream Soda at Gocke's you get the best.

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**Get the Best—Green Stamps.**

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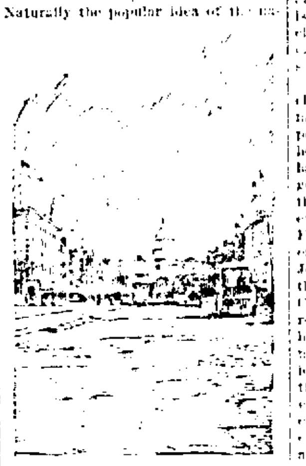
# ON ITS OWN MERITS.

WASHINGTON WITHOUT THE PRESTIGE OF CONGRESS.

**Magnificence of the Nation's Capital Enhanced by a City's Solidity and Beauty—History of Local Government and Its Present Form.**

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, June 18.—With congress adjourned, most of the members gone to their homes in other parts of the country and a great many of those connected with the executive branches of the government away on vacations Washington wears the garb and has the appearance of other large and beautiful American cities, with this difference, at least, in the eyes of the average Washingtonian that it is more beautiful than any of its sister cities. Naturally the popular idea of the nation's capital throughout the country is formed under the influence of the knowledge that it is the seat of national government, and that it is one of the country's largest, richest and most beautiful cities is by the majority of citizens either not known or is generally overlooked and forgotten. Many think of Washington only as the place where congress meets and the president resides, and few seem to care to come here during the recess. This lack of knowledge of the capital is not confined to those who have never visited the city. As a matter of fact a great many persons come here when congress is in session and sometimes stay for a week, two weeks or a longer time and when they go home know very little more than if they had remained at home and read their newspapers' reports of the proceedings of congress excepting that they have had a few of the celebrities in each house pointed out and had a glimpse at the White House and the Washington monument.



PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND CAPITOL.

The ignorance of the people on the subject of Washington, the city and not the capital, is, however, rapidly growing less, and the time is approaching when it will be exceptional. Years ago it was the custom for the government employee from the highest to the lowest whose duties only required his presence in the city during the session to hurry off to his home in the west, east, north or south just the moment he could get away after adjournment. All that is changed. The change has been gradual, but it is none the less complete, the cause of the change, and in a sense a governing cause, is that the tenure of employment is not so transitory as it was in former times, and it is possible for the government's "help" to establish homes in the place of employment. But aside from this important influence is the fact that a great many have come to look upon Washington as an especially desirable place of residence and remain here more as a matter of choice than from a desire for convenience. In fact it is said that the city is more than half filled with residents from the various walks of official life, and they don't stay here because they cannot get away, but because no other place on earth will suit them as a place to live.

These thoughts came to me as I walked about last night and observed that everything looked just as it did a month ago, when congress was in full blast, and that impression will remain with one so long as he keeps out of the beaten paths of officialdom. Of course things aren't just the same up at the capitol nor around the department buildings, but we have already barred them in this consideration. The principal hotels may be included in the list of exceptions, but as a rule only the initiated member can tell you who is absent from the lobby or the smoking room.

Verily Washington is not a one horse town. Its eggs are not all in one basket and the basket just now off at a picnic. The big show still goes on, though one of the principal attractions has been taken off for a spell. Bridal parties, Bible class excursionists and lovers of the grand, the beautiful and the historic will find much to interest them during the recess of congress in this city.

This may read like an extract from the circular of a real estate exchange or a summer hotel, but what am I here for if not to tell my readers something about this great and treasured city? Your congressman will tell you what you don't already know about the recent session of congress, and he may tell you some things that he doesn't know, and no human being would dare try to tell you what the next session will do, and so to avoid conflicts and keep on safe ground I am trying to write something about Washington when congress isn't in it.

Most of the show places of Washington have at various times been treated of in this correspondence, and it is not the intention now to describe any large portion of them in detail. It is of the city in a more general way that I would now treat. Washington has for years aptly borne the name of the City of Magnificent Distances, and with equal [illegible] it could now be called the City of Magnificent Parks, for no city in the country excels it in this particular. Most of the streets are lined with beautiful shade trees, and the park [illegible] from the [illegible] capitol [illegible] [illegible] the city. The statuary, of which there is as much if not more [illegible] than in any other city in the country, adds greatly to its beauty.

While Washington has been growing in population as a city of residence very rapidly of late years there have been many and marked changes in the residential portions of the city. For example, not farther back than the seventies McPherson square was the northwestern boundary of the city and was also one of the most important residential sections because of the people who lived there and the fine residences of the neighborhood. Now hotels and business blocks have almost [illegible] the section. This is but one instance of the many changes that have taken place in the city. There are others innumerable, [illegible]

Important and striking as these changes have been, they are not the most interesting of Washington's experiences in the line of evolution. This honor belongs to the changes which have taken place in the city's form of government, and as it is likely that this subject is not well understood by everybody I will briefly sketch it here. For the greater part of my information on this subject I am indebted to Mr. John B. Wight, until recently one of the commissioners for the District of Columbia. To Mr. Wight as to other residents of the city with whom I have discussed the subject the government of the city of Washington is the ideal form for large cities. Up to 1871 the city had the municipal form of government, such as prevails in large cities, but it became so bad that the citizens organized a committee of 100 and demanded a change of form. Acting upon this demand congress passed a law giving the city territorial form of government, with a representative in congress. This did not prove satisfactory, and in 1874 the government by commissioners was tried, and this form was made permanent in 1878. Of the three commissioners two are civilians appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate, and, although there is no law upon the subject, it is the custom to have each of the two large political parties represented on the board. The third commissioner is an officer of the engineer corps not below the rank of captain. He is designated by the president to act as the engineer commissioner. The term is three years. While the three commissioners act as a board they assign various municipal matters to one another, and over the details of their assignments each commissioner has absolute control. The commissioners, however, act as a board in making appointments and in important matters.

"This form of government is as near ideal as can be devised notwithstanding the fact that it eliminates the franchise," said Mr. Wight. "The large taxpayers are well pleased with it, and the only disgruntled ones are the few who are seeking to hold some office. This form of government eliminates all the evils incident to primary elections, does away with dishonesty in office and with the various troubles that afflict other cities in connection with gang rule and machine politics. As a commissioner I came to realize the beauties of Washington and her magnificent possibilities. The development of our national capital is only limited by the appropriations which congress will make. There is no reason why Washington and her suburbs, with all their wonderful and natural advantages, should not be made the equal in point of beauty of any city in the world, and they are growing rapidly in that direction. The people of Washington do not appreciate what has been done for their city by Alexander R. Shepherd, who in 1871 was the prime mover in not only changing the form of government, but in redeeming the city from an obscure, muddy village and raising it to the present grade for streets, the sewer system and pavements, which have made the present development possible."

ALEXANDER R. SHEPHERD.

The railroads have been equal to [illegible] the spirit of progress which prevails in Washington. During the past year an agreement has been reached with the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio roads whereby they will remove all grade crossings and build new and fine depots, which will be abundantly adequate to take care of the large crowds that so frequently gather in the city at inaugurals and other such times.

Verily Washington, the nation's capital city, is forging rapidly to the front, and all patriotic citizens will rejoice in this state of things.

SAMUEL HUBBARD.

**Melons Comin In.**

[illegible]

—Atlanta Constitution.

# SYRUP OF FIGS

ACTS GENTLY ON KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS,

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY;

DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS;

OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY.

ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS, TO GET

BUY THE GENUINE — MANF'D BY

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c PER BOTTLE.



CELERY KING

If You Feel "Fagged Out,"

Low Spirited, Languid, Poor Appetite, Bad Breath, Bad Complexion,



**MONEY! MONEY! MONEY**

## REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building & Loan Association has reduced its **rates to** borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.

## Tri-State Building & Loan Ass'n.

Cor. Berry and Court Streets.



## IMPORTANT.

### For Sale Cheap.

I will sell my stock of Millinery and Fixtures at your own price, as I wish to close out by July 1st.

Good stand and business. My health will not allow me to continue.

## Mrs J. W. Fahnstock,

18 eod 1mo 128 CALHOUN ST.



Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief.

INFLAMMATIONS

A SURE CURE

25 For any PAIN inside or out.



SANFORD'S GINGER

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



## A. Hattersly & Son.

## PLUMBERS,

## STEAM AND GAS FITTERS.

**48 E. MAIN STREET,**

**Fort Wayne, Ind.**



MONARCH Sewing Machine OIL.

For Sewing Machines, Typewriters, [illegible] Ask your dealer.

Baird Bros. & Co., Cleveland, O.


**Try The Sentinel Want Column.**

# RURODE'S-
# The New York Store.

# WE DISTINCTLY EMPHASIZE

The fact that no house in the city does or can sell goods at as low prices, quality considered, as we do.

## *We Never*

Sacrifice quality for price, everything we sell must be as good or better than we say it is.

## *You'll be Glad*

If you come to our store. There are money saving chances here that will make the tightest purse open.

## *In the Dress Goods*

A clearing up of all the remnants and odd lots; you'll find lengths here suitable for waists, skirts and children's dresses, at prices a fraction of their value.

All Challies must be sold. 33c satin stripe challies, pretty styles, 25c a yard.

All wool satin striped challies, were 89c a yard, now 59c a yard.

Embroidered barege, a light weight fabric for summer wear, reduced to $1.25 a yard.

Scotch tweed skirting, just the thing for outing wear, reduced to $1.00 a yard.

## *In the Silks*

We have an idea that you need silks; you ought to need them at these prices.

Foulard silks in choice styles worth 75c, now 48c a yard.

Foulard silks, the season's best styles; our $1.00 quality now 79c a yard.

Persian silks, the true Oriental styles, regular price $1.00, now 79c a yard.

Our fine quality crystal cord wash silks, 39c a yard.

All our 75c and 85c fancy waist silks, choice of many styles, 59c a yard.

Fancy waist silks, none worth less than $1.00, now 79c a yard.

Should anything occur at any time that is not entirely satisfactory, we will consider it a favor if you will let us know about it.

# Rurode Dry Goods Co.



## CLAIRVOYANT.

MRS. DR. BEATTIE,

THE FAMOUS ENGLISH CLAIRVOYANT, PALMIST AND CARD READER,

Office and Residence

63 WEST JEFFERSON STREET.

Call and consult her. Don't stumble on with bad luck and an aching heart when matters can be set right for you. She breaks evil influence, tells sick people what is their real trouble. Never fails on matters of law, lost affection, love, luck, marriage, divorce, lost articles, missing treasures; who is your friend, enemy, lover or rival. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Ladies, 25c.; gentlemen, 50c. 'Phone 1412 Main.



## Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL $200,000.00.

CORNER MAIN AND COURT STS.

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

OFFICERS:

Henry C. Paul, President.
Samuel M. Foster, Vice President.
Andrew E. Hoffman, 2d Vice Pres.
Charles A. Wilding, Secretary.
William Paul, Ass't Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Samuel M. Foster, | Andrew E. Hoffman, |
| Charles S. Bash, | John C. Peters, |
| George W. Pixley, | William J. Vesey, |
| William E. Mossman, | Louis Fox, |
| Henry C. Paul, | John B. Reuss, |
| Charles A. Wilding, | David Studebaker. |



—THE—

## CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY.

Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.

CAPITAL $200,000.00.

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits of . . . . . . . . .

| One Dollar |

—AND UP.—

LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates.



A FEW BARGAINS.

Men's 10c Handkerchiefs, 4c each.
Men's socks, 4c pair.
Men's overshirts, 19c each.
Men's overalls, 34c and 37c a pair.
Men's $1.00 pants, 59c a pair.
25c suspenders, 10c pair.

EAST LEWIS ST. CASH STORE,
S. GANZER, Prop.
Phone, 783.



UNIQUE! UNHEARD OF!

The Travelers' Insurance company of Hartford Conn., the strongest Accident Co., IN THE WORLD, is now offering the most attractive accident policy ever thought of in the history of Accident Insurance. Call at my office, 33 East Berry street, and get a policy. No advance in rates.

J. K. M'CRACKEN, Agent.

New Telephone No. 222.



## STRODEL & SON.

13 HARRISON ST. PHONE 904.

Imported Swiss Cheese, Hand Cheese, Camembert, Frankfurter Sausage in can, Caviar, Dill Pickles. French Mustard, 10c pt. Beef Sausage. Smoked Tongues every Thursday.



# Summer Trousering.

We are having a special sale of trousers in fancy worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres. They are regular $6 and $7 qualities which we are closing at $5 a pair. See them displayed in our window.

I. Maurer & Co.
·52 CALHOUN ST·



The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1900.


OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms.................050
Business Office.................173

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, July 7.—For Indiana.—Fair,except showers and thunder storms in northern portion tonight; Sunday fair; continued high temperature tonight; southwest winds.

## LOCAL LINES.

Miss Vivian Bolyard, of Crawfordsville, is visiting Miss Sallie Davis.

N. T. Miller, a Bluffton contractor, is in the city on business today.

Mrs. J. F. W. Meyer will go to Rome City tomorrow for an outing of several days.

Edward McLaughlin, of Nevada, O., has returned home after a visit with Harry Huston.

Charles Kern, of Bucyrus, Ohio, who has been visiting friends in the city, has returned home.

Attorney E. A. Myers, of Garrett, and W. J. Dean, of Geneva, are registered at the New Aveline.

W. A. Vail, of Indianapolis, state manager of the Bell Telephone company, is a guest at the Wayne.

Miss Myrtle Long will entertain on Friday evening, the 13th, in honor of Miss Northrop, of Kansas City.

Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Hull entertained a few friends at a picnic at Robison park on Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Osborne and Roy Osborne, of Grand Rapids, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Osborne.

Mrs. Elizabeth O'Connor and Miss Marie Hedekin have joined Mrs. T. B. Hedekin and daughters at Grand Haven, Mich.

Rev. and Mrs. T. J. Johnson and children have returned from Galveston, Ind., where they have been visiting relatives.

Miss Jeannette Jennings, of North Manchester, who has been the guest of Miss Edith Morey, left today for a visit at Ligonier.

Lee Ivans and Miss Jack Truesdale, of the New Aveline hotel, leave this evening to spend Sunday at Lake James, in Steuben county.

Mrs. C. E. Reese, Miss Amelia Reese, Miss Sophie Heine and Miss Augusta Heine comprise a party leaving for Rome City tomorrow to remain a week.

East Columbia street was partially blockaded for a time this morning by a huge load of hay which had overturned when the farmer attempted to turn his wagon too abruptly. The hay was reloaded with much difficulty.


LINOLEUM MATS.

Something new. Just the thing to place in halls, front of stoves and tables, 40c each.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.


A case of diphtheria was reported in the family of J. H. Hartstein, living at the corner of Leith and McLachlan streets.


ENAMEL WARE SPECIALS.

Tea Kettles, 23, 35 and 44c.
Dish Pans, 28, 38, 44 and 55c.
Preserving Kettle, 15c up to 75c.
Tea and Coffee Pots, 12c up to 45c.
Wash Basins, 5, 12½ and 25c.
Best quality Tin and Copper Wash Boilers, 85, 95, $2.10 and $2.25.
Best quality Copper Nickel Plated Tea Kettles, Tea and Coffee Pots, 40c up to $1.25.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.


Miss Helen Brackenridge goes to East Saginaw, Mich., on Sunday, to spend the summer with her grandparents.


REDUCTIONS ON JEWELRY NOVELTIES.

Pulley Belt Buckles, worth up to 50c, choice 19c each.
Silver and Gun Metal Chain Purses, special 10c each.
Fancy Brooches, 5c up to 45c.
Shirt Waist Sets, 20c each.
Large assortment of Stick Pins, 9c.
Gold and Silver Hearts, 9 and 15c.
Gentlemen's Watch Chains, 25c and up.
Just received all the fall styles of shell combs, 15, 20 and 25c.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.


Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Robinson, of Garrett, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bilderback, have returned home.


LAWN GOODS, GO-CARTS, ETC.

Fancy Hammocks, $1.15 up to $3.00.
Croquette Sets, 75c, $1.25 and $1.50.
Folding Go Carts, $3.50; others, $6.25 and $7.25 each.
White Mountain Ice Cream Freezers, 3 and 4 quart sizes, $2.15 and $2.65 each.
Lawn Mowers, guaranteed quality, $2.50 and up.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.


Mrs. J. D. Downing left for Boston, Mass., Friday evening, to visit friends for a few weeks.

Mrs. D. C. Gardner and son, Charles, will leave in a few days for Toledo, Ohio, where they will visit relatives and friends.

Miss Skilling and Miss Sue Skilling, of Philadelphia, nieces of Mrs. Mary McOscar, are her guests at her home, on West Jefferson street.

A wagon loaded with hay was capsized at the corner of Calhoun and Columbia street, this morning, delaying street car traffic for a time.

The semi-monthly meeting of the A. O. H. will be held in Library hall on Sunday afternoon. Several business matters will come up for consideration.

Miss Winifred Rohan entertained a party of friends at her home on South Walton avenue last evening. The evening was delightfully spent with games and music.

O. E. Smith, of Angola, has accepted a position with a Fort Wayne wholesale grocery house, and arrived last evening to begin his duties. He is a traveling salesman.

Capt. Robert Harrison has moved into one of the handsome new brick residences just completed by August Zollinger at the corner of East Washington street and Grant avenue.

The regular meeting of the Relief union will be held on Monday afternoon at the usual place, at 3 o'clock. The Home for Emergencies will have a meeting at 2:30 at the same place.

J. T. McElfatrick and J. D. Young, of this city, representing the International Correspondence school, of Scranton, Pa., will go to Toledo on Monday to a convention of agents of the school.

Capt. John Jeffries, of Madisonville, Ohio, has returned home after a pleasant visit with his son, Will L. Jeffries, of 105 Baker street. His granddaughter, Miss Lillian Jeffries accompanied him.

The first quarterly meeting for the year of the Methodist Episcopal churches of the city will commence tomorrow. Rev. W. H. Daniels, presiding elder of the Fort Wayne district, will be in charge.

The traveling salesmen and office men of the city are meeting this afternoon in the Commercial Exchange rooms and arranging a program for the entertainment to be given at the park on July 21.

Mrs. Dr. C. S. Fair and Miss Bertha Winbaugh spent the Fourth with friends at College Hill, Valparaiso. Mrs. Fair returned home today, but Miss Winbaugh has gone to Chicago and will tour the lakes in company with friends.

Rev. J. A. Hunsicker, of Tipton, Iowa, will preach at 10:30 a. m., and 7:45 p. m., at Heidelberg Reformed church tomorrow. Sunday school at 9:30. Rev. Hunsicker comes as a candidate for the pastorate. Rev. Gibbson Wilson will preach on Sunday, June 15.

Rev. A. W. Seabrease, rector of Trinity Episcopal church, will go to Michigan City this evening, where he will occupy the pulpit in Trinity Cathedral on Sunday. Bishop White, of the Michigan City diocese, is ill from overwork, and is confined to his residence. Rev. Craig, of the Episcopal church at Lima, Ind., will occupy the pulpit in Trinity Episcopal church tomorrow.

Mayor Scherer says that anyone who thinks that democracy is on the wane should have been at Kansas City this week. He says he never saw such an enthusiastic crowd of hard and willing workers in his life. He has a large acquaintance with a number of the western delegates and they are unanimously and honestly of the opinion that democracy will triumph this fall.

The Lockport, N. Y., Daily Journal of Monday contains an interesting account of the farewell sermon preached by Rev. J. W. Bailey, of that city, who will shortly come to Fort Wayne to accept the pastorate of Plymouth Congregational church. he large Congregational church in Lockport was crowded to the doors to hear the sermon, and a large number were unable to gain admission. After the service Rev. Bailey was tendered a reception in the church. He will commence his pastorate in this city one week from Sunday.


THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE CONVENTION

At St. Paul, Minn. For this occasion the Nickel Plate road will sell tickets on July 14th, 15th and 16th at one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip. Return limited to July 21st inclusive, or by deposit until August 21st inclusive. Superb train service, elegant equipment and fast time. Write, wire, 'phone or call on nearest agent. C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Fort Wayne, Ind. 7-10-12-w1t



## AUCTION.

I will offer at auction Wednesday, July 11, all of the furniture of house 214 West DeWald streets—beds, bedding, carpets, dishes, stoves, one Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine used two weeks, two oil stoves, 1 gasoline stove, pictures. House for rent. Sale 10 a. m.

H. T. STAPLEFORD,
7-3 t Auctioneer.


Charles Laurents has taken a position as stenographer in the offices of Kuehne Bros.

Miss Alta Watkins, of Angola, is in the city to attend the summer term of the International Business college.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Johnson, of Washington boulevard, left today for Auburn to spend a month with friends and relatives.

The graduating class of the International Business college held a social gathering in the rooms of the college on Friday evening.

## TRAVELERS WILL BE HOSTS

ENTERTAIN JOBBERS AT ROBISON PARK JULY 28.

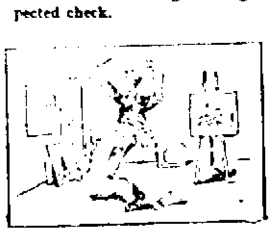
A Fine Program of Sports Will Be Given, Together With Banquet and Theater Party.

The members of the Commercial Exchange, composed of the wholesale men of the city, entertained their travelling salesmen and office men at a field day at Robison park several weeks ago, and the guests on that occasion, not to be outdone in generosity, decided that they would entertain their hosts at the earliest opportunity. A committee on arrangements was appointed, which met this afternoon and decided upon a program which is given below. It was the intention of the traveling men to have given the entertainment on the 21st of this month, but as the Fort Wayne Electric company employes have engaged the park for that day, it has been decided to hold the events on Saturday afternoon, the 28th. Following is the program of races for which prizes will be given:

Sack race, potato race, high jump, three-legged race, one-third mile running race, 100-yard running race, one-third-mile flat-footed walk, boat race, running broad jump, fat man's race fifty yards, bicycle race, hurdle race, hop-step and jump, swimming race and water horse race. A base ball game will also be played. The party will go to the park in special cars and will be accompanied by a band.

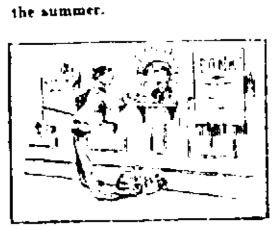
A SUMMER TRAGEDY.

1.—The Postman brings a long expected check.

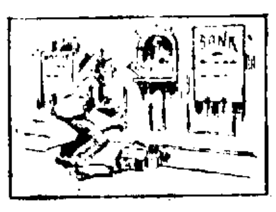


2.—Artist Von Broke dances for joy.

3.—He bids good bye to his studio for the summer.



4.—Takes his check to the bank and presents it to the paying teller,—




5.—who returns it marked "Not Good."

6.—Whereupon Von Broke decides to stay at home.

Miss Rachel Olive entertained a party of friends at dinner Tuesday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. John Jones, of Hastings, Mich., who are on their wedding trip. The table decorations were green and white. Mr. Jones is a cousin of Miss Olive's.

The largest carpet in the world is in Windsor castle. It is 40 feet in breadth and contains 58,840,000 stitches. The weaving of it occupied 28 men 14 months.

Recent studies of the ocean bottom near the coast line of continents have shown that rivers of considerable size sometimes enter the sea beneath the surface.

The new Eagle laundry, Messrs. Miller & Metzler, proprietors, No. 328 Calhoun street, will be open ready for business Monday morning. This is one of the finest equipped laundry plants in the city and prompt attention to orders is guaranteed. Ring up Bell 'phone 306 and their wagon will call for your laundry.


FOR SALE.

Ten-room residence, No. 51 Maple avenue. All modern improvements, including bath, electric wiring, natural gas, furnace, hard and soft water in house, fine barn; lot 80 feet front by 350 feet deep. Must be sold at once. Address,

7-2t BEN MARIOTTE.

HAVE YOU TRIED RUBY?

New flavor, at following soda fountains: Greek Candy Kitchen, Geller's, Hoham's, Schulte Bros.' and Moellering's. Makes a delicious "Dope."

Hartzell Ice Cream is the best. 1-eod-tf

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real and Personal security at 5 per cent., 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. rates, according to loans.

FAY P. RANDALL,
16eod-tf 5 Bass Block.

Call on Madame Wing, the only reliable clairvoyant and mind reader in the world. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office and residence, 28 Chicago street. Price, 50c. 13tf

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2-tf


Meeting at the Gospel Tabernacle, corner Holman and Clinton streets, Sunday, July 8th, 2:30 p. m., conducted by Rev. Geo. E. Berg. Rev. Geo. N. Eldridge, state superintendent of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, will be here July 9th, and hold services at the tabernacle, beginning Monday, 7:45 p. m., on July 10th and 11th, at 2:30 and 7:45 p. m. All are welcome, especially are all friends of the Christian and Missionary Alliance invited to attend. 6t3


Money to loan on improved city property.
12tf S. C. LUMBARD & CO.

Ask for the Green Stamps. 19eodtf

The bicycle riders all stop at Gocke's for Ice Cram soda. Corner Broadway and Washington. 3t-3-eod.

Hartzell's Ice Cream is pure. 1-eod-tf

It pays to save Green Stamps. 19eod-tf

Use The Sentinel Want Columns.



TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED—Agents! Ladies and gentlemen can make from $1.50 to $5.00 p erday; all soliciting in this city. Call at room 20, Schmitz block, between the hours of 11 and 12 a. m. and 4 and 5 p. m.



## BRUSH UP!

A really good brush, whether for teeth, nails or hair, always shows when it has become time-worn. In the selection of such an article price

should not be the only factor. We have an unsurpassed lot, in which the curing of the bristles and working in of other parts are of the best. These brushes are in numerous styles and lengths, bleached and unbleached, and for the quality are very low priced.

Kid Gloves cleaned 15c per pair.

NEW YORK HAIR BAZAAR,
124 Calhoun. Lau Block.



# Robison Park Theater

VAUDEVILLE

For week commencing July 1, 1900.

Edna Bassett Marshall & Co.,
Introducing the Famous

STREET URCHIN QUARTETTE

JOHN AND MAUD ALLISON,
In their musical sketch, "How Foolish."

LeCLAIRE & HAYES,
In Up-to-Date Novelties.

HAGUE & HERBERT,
Presenting their Irish comedy sketch,

McNULTY'S VISIT.

THE LUCADOS
In Acrobatic Novelties.

Two performances daily—2:30 and 8:15 p. m.

Reserved seats on sale at Alter's cigar store.



| | |
|---|---|
| THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION. Opposite Postoffice. | PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on stock. LOANS MONEY at Low Rates. Is a friend to Rich and Poor. Assets $400,000. |



# Hammocks! Hammocks!

The Largest Line in the City.
ALL SIZES.
ALL STYLES.
ALL COLORS.
ALL PRICES.

LEHMAN BOOK AND NEWS CO.,
81 Calhoun Street.



DR. R. P. WHITE.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.
SURGEON.

OFFICE WHITE NATIONAL BANK

GLASSES ADJUSTED.

Rooms 3and 4.

Hours:—9 to 12; 1 to 5, Sunday—9 to 10:30; 3 to 5 At Warsaw Monday's.



W. C. CLEARY,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Fine line of Spring Suitings and trouserings.

Prices reasonable. Fit guaranteed.

11 W. WASHINGTON ST.



"If it's a good thing, SEAVEY'S have it."

# This is the Range We're Proud Of

and can justly say that there's no better one built. We've sold so many that we know what we're talking about when we say that they give perfect satisfaction. Well cooked victuals make one feel that life's worth the living and you cannot do your wife a kinder deed than to buy her one of these high-grade Ranges.

## Sterling Ranges.

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## CHINESE NOT COWARDS.

### HER SOLDIERS WILL FIGHT AND HER MILITARY STRENGTH IS UNDERESTIMATED BY THE POWERS.

[Berlin Letter.]

Unfortunately for the civilized powers the latter have insisted right along that the Chinaman is a bad soldier and an arrant coward.

They think one European or American bluejacket will suffice for every hundred or thousand men the Middle Kingdom can put into the field.

They will find out their error by and by, perhaps they have found it out to their sorrow by the time this appears in print.

There are probably not more than half a dozen "foreign devils" who had occasion to form a well-grounded opinion of the present-day Chinaman as a fighter. As a Prussian officer who spent several years in China as army instructor, I think mine will prove interesting even is not acceptable to the majority of martinets and diplomats that judge the whole world from their own narrow standpoint.

The Chinese army got its moral black eye as a fighting machine in the late war with Japan—Japan, which fought according to German tactics. There were many instances of cowardice then. And small wonder. John Chinaman is mercenary to the backbone, and he was led by generals and officers who had been robbing him as long as he bore arms, and who were robbing him even when he was facing death.

I don't want to say that the thieving Chinese official is dead, but I do say that the spirit of the army has improved, that its efficiency is vastly superior now, and that the piratical officer's day is over.

A BETTER OFFICERED ARMY.

The main body of the Chinese army of the present day fights under leaders drafted from the ranks and elected to their positions by the soldiers themselves.

That means: The soldiers have confidence in them; it means that the officers can rely on their men.

Newspaper talk about "fanatical hordes" is all nonsense. I know all branches of the Chinese army, the first including Manchu, Mongol and Chinese bannermen used principally for garrisoning the great cities, the provincial troops which are under the direction of the governor generals, and the irregulars—none deserve that title of contempt.

The first group is excellently well equipped with Mausers and machine guns; the irregulars are themselves with implements they best understand to handle. The majority of the provincial troops, about 300,000 men, are well drilled, active fighters.

As these troops are not under imperial generals, but subject to the viceroys or governors, their armament differs according to their masters' progressive spirit or financial resources. Halberds, pikes and lances are as numerous as Henry Martini and Mauser rifles. Of cannon there are old and new, but Krupp is well represented in all contingents.

GERMAN INSTRUCTORS.

Only part of this provincial army is under German instructors. Such have been at work among them ever since the late unpleasantness with Japan, and from my own experience I can say that the Chinese, drilled after the Prussian system, make soldiers of no mean quality.

We introduced into the ranks the iron discipline of the fatherland, the great system that has made the Germans a nation in arms, and found that by these means even the most obstreperous and dangerous elements among the soldiery could be turned into useful men.

Chief instructor of the German-drilled Chinese troops is Colonel Hoffmann in the province of Wuchang. Prince Henry of Prussia, who reviewed Hoffmann's army last year, expressed his utmost astonishment at the results achieved.

The Chinese learn easily, they are very imitative, are fond of the glitter of arms and of uniforms, and their religious belief makes them unmindful of death. While the German instructors drilled only part of the Chinese army, their influence was widespread. No matter how much the Chinese may hate the "foreign devils," they admire their military skill and know how to profit by it.

Strange to say none of the diplomats accredited in Pekin appear to have taken the reform of the Chinese army seriously; only the German minister, with his trained military eye, saw the change, that eventually might work to the undoing of his own labors. It is said that for three months he has kept the wires hot with protests and prophesies of evil.

CHINESE MANEUVERS.

In January last I attended, in my military capacity, the maneuvers of the German-drilled Chinese troops.

Viceroy Chang-Chi-Lung was commander-in-chief. The armies operating against each other were together about 10,000 heads strong. Of these 7,000 men with 42 guns were in the offensive; the rest occupied a strong position with two batteries and a small cavalry force. The officers and pupils of the Wuchang Military school led the defensive.

The attacking forces had to make its way over a territory almost impassable on account of natural and artificial impediments. The soldiers marched with the full complement of accoutrements peculiar to the Prussian army, packed knapsack, pioneer implements, rolled mantles, etc.

They stood the fatigue well, and the officers exhibited remarkable skill in leading the attack, deploying their men for action and sending out advance detachments of sharpshooters.

The reserves were not drawn upon until the proper moment had arrived and the handling of the artillery was worthy of European old-timers. Indeed any war lord of the Great Powers would have viewed this maneuver with pleasure if it hadn't been for the seeds of danger. And if part of the Chinese army proved so tractable, why not the rest?

My acquaintance has been chiefly with the Northern Chinaman, and I do not hesitate to pronounce him a born soldier.

In the present troubles the Northern Chinaman plays the dominating part. He is amenable to discipline, is ambitious and follows his self-selected officers into the mouth of hell, if so ordered.

THE DIPLOMAT'S FAULT.

That the diplomats haven't found that out is probably due to the high opinion these gentlemen have of themselves and of the civilization they represent. They will insist upon treating the Chinese as spoiled children in need of advice and cudglings. Because the Chinese in power say "yes" to everything the diplomats propose, the latter think them weaklings and liars. They are liars, better ones than we. They will promise anything, and do nothing that the "foreign devils" ask them, or advise them to do. But once convinced that a thing must be done for their own good, they go ahead energetically enough.

I will never forget the answer I got from an old Chinese general when I reported to him that some of the men were averse to the use of Mausers.

"Pshaw," he said, "what does it matter? If it comes to real fighting—that is, when the war spirit is aflame—our men will do their duty with any weapon on hand. We won't object to the choice they make. And if Europe should be ahead of us in the matter of arms, we will be always ahead in human material.

"If they kill a hundred thousand, why we will send forward another hundred thousand.

"A million men dead, does not spell defeat with us, while, if we kill ten thousand Europeans, the whole so-called civilized world will be in mourning. If we kill a hundred thousand, all the powers are bankrupt."

CAN'T SEND ENOUGH TROOPS.

My Chinese experiences teach me that these observations are, on the whole, correct. Knowing the country and the means of the powers on hand I likewise come to the conclusion that, even in case Europe and America act in concert, no army big enough to make a lasting impression will be shipped to China and maintained there. At any rate, none can be got ready quickly enough to put a decisive stop to the tide of jingo feeling now swaying the countless millions of the yellow race.

I think the powers should reckon with the possibility that if the present uprising spreads and becomes general throughout the empire, it means an armed revolt against everything European and against all English speaking settlers, against everybody with a white face.

I have seen talk of a Chinese party favoring the foreigners. Take my word for it there is no such party, at least none strong enough, to oppose the white man haters.

My own observation among the Chinese tends to show that the sons of the middle kingdom are united but in one thing, hatred and contempt for the "foreign devils."

"Let us kill a hundred thousand and all the powers are bankrupt," said the Chinese general, and he added: "With us loss of men doesn't count, not in the least. With you it's different, and that's your weak point."

THE CHINESE NAVY.

If it comes to war the Chinese navy will make a good showing, I think. The naval officers' corps is a select body of men, very ambitious, well trained and honest.

Since 1897 five ironclad cruisers, four torpedo destroyers and five torpedo boats were put in service. I doubt, however, whether the new ships are completely officered.

The marine administration has been proceeding on progressive lines ever since the late war with Japan. Old stores have been continuously replenished, and old material is regularly renewed.

The powers have no boats for interior warfare on the lakes and rivers. All their available craft draw too much water. I don't believe the gunboats of either France, Germany, Great Britain or Russia can proceed further than Hankou. Maybe the United States could help out with some of the small Spanish craft captured in the Philippines.

Great Britain is now building some gunboats of small draft fitted with formidable machinery for Chinese river navigation. Whether they will be ready in time for use in the present complications is a question.

Heavy machinery is essential to overcome the tremendous currents peculiar to Chinese rivers.

## LOST FROM A TANDEM.

[Chicago Tribune.]

In one of the big office buildings downtown there is a dentist, who is known among his friends by the misfortune of his deafness and his characteristic failing for wheels. Next to extracting teeth and supplying gold crowns for his patients, there is nothing he enjoys better than a long wheel ride. On pleasant days his pretty daughter accompanies him and they ride tandem. The doctor prefers the tandem. Why this is so would be hard to explain, for his deafness denies him the pleasure of his chatty daughter's society. But they make a pretty picture; the stern parent and the youthful daughter as they skim along Michigan boulevard every evening. But the other evening a serious rupture occurred in their pleasant wheeling relations. As the pair were passing the Victoria hotel the wheel began to wobble, and slowly the doctor steered it over toward the curbstone. Thinking this meant they were to dismount in order to detect the trouble, the daughter jumped off, and to her astonishment her unconscious parent rode on. She called to him, but he did not hear. Faster and faster he rode along, while the daughter, surprised and angry, was an object of amusement to the bystanders gathered in front of the hotel. One gallant young fellow adjusted his monocle a little nervously and delicately asked if he might be allowed to call a cab for her, while others extended their sympathy and asked if she lived far out. Turning from the scene of her humiliation, she walked over to Wabash avenue and boarded a car.

Not until Twenty-second street was reached did the doctor discover he was the only rider of the tandem. He sent up a cry of alarm. Policemen and others were called to his aid and listened to his excited story. Then hospitals were telephoned. Meanwhile the wife and daughter, waiting with a cold dinner at home, were making good use of the telephone to ascertain if possible the doctor's probable location. Worn out from the fruitless search, the doctor rode sadly home, and he said it was the saddest moment of his life when he turned into the gate.

## NO CHANCE FOR IMMIGRANTS.

There is a reasonably rich region in that part of the Cape Colony which is called the Hex river country. Wheat and fruit and the vine flourish in that section, the pasturage is good, genuine farming is there carried on and the people are prosperous. But the region offers no chance for immigrants. The land is all taken up and held at a very high price, and those who own it especially the dominant Dutch—will not sell. Instead, they want more acres, even though they cannot till what they have—for the Boer is a land-loving, land-proud mortal who estimates his social position and his degree of content by the number of his acres.—London Daily Mail.

The universal verdict of visitors to the Paris exposition is that the United States art section is the finest and most interesting of all the foreign art sections in the grand palace of fine arts.

## THE PRESIDENT'S FLAG

### Origin Dates Back to Time of Washington—Carried by His Bodyguard in Revolution.

[Washington Times.]

With the recent passing of flag day has come the inquiry into the sources from which come some of the flags, and particularly the flag of the president of the United States. This recalls to many old citizens of Fairfax county, Virginia, memories of the first flag of the kind ever displayed. It was the flag of Washington's bodyguard, and existed scores of years after the war of the revolution, having been burned by the fire which destroyed the Alexandria museum in May, 1871. The museum was in the third story of the market building, on Royal street, in Alexandria, and among its trophies, besides the flag of Washington's life guard, was a flag which had belonged to Paul Jones, a flag taken from the Hessians at Trenton, the flag of the Richmond Rifle rangers, and the faded flag, red with a yellow center, inscribed "IX Virginia Regiment, Alexandria Company."

Alexandria-Washington lodge, F. and A. M., preserves in its new temple some of the relics saved from the museum fire, but the flags are not among them. The old flags were all consumed. The flag of Washington's life guard was somewhat pennant shaped and exhibited a red union with two longitudinal stripes, one white and the other blue.

The original life guard was composed entirely of Fairfax men, for Alexandria was then Fairfax Court House, and owed its origin to Col. John Fitzgerald, an Alexandria merchant, who was specially distinguished on the field at Princeton and was most active afterward in hunting down the Conway cabal against General Washington. He was mayor of Alexandria in 1787, and was appointed by President John Adams as collector of the port of Alexandria in 1799. No portrait of him exists.

The house in which he resided stood for two-thirds of a century on the southeast corner of King and Fairfax streets, but was torn down about 1870 to give place to the banking house of Burke & Herbert, the Bell telephone office, etc., which now occupy its site.

The original bodyguard of Washington grew out of a fear in Fairfax lest Mount Vernon should be despoiled by the negroes and tories under Governor Dunmore, who harried the Potomac side in 1776, but the corps which bore the flag was designed especially for the security of Washington himself. In March, 1776, Lund Washington, the manager of Mount Vernon, wrote to General Washington:

"Alexandria is very much alarmed and, indeed, the whole neighborhood. The women and children are leaving town and sheltering themselves in any huts they can find, out of the reach of the enemy's cannon. Every wagon, cart or packhorse that can be got is employed. The militia are all up, but not in arms, for, indeed, they have none, or at least very few. * * * I am about packing up your china and glass in barrels and also things in chests. I fear the destruction will be great. Everybody I see tells me that if the people could have notice they would instantly come out and defend your property as long as they have life—from Loudoun, Fauquier, Prince William and this county."

Colonel Fitzgerald was in Fairfax about this time and Jansen's "Stranger in America" tells thus of the trouble of the time:

"Three small British armed ships sailed up the Potomac as far as Alexandria and consequently passed Mount Vernon. They did considerable damage in their progress, but the commanders gave strict orders not to molest Mount Vernon, and, to their honor, it was not molested. Their arrival at Alexandria threw the people in a dreadful state of alarm, the seat of war being far removed from that place. They mustered in haste to the market place, under command of Col. John Fitzgerald, one of Washington's aides-de-camp, who happened to be there on leave of absence, with his family residing there. These ships displayed an intention of landing, and Fitzgerald, leaving the command to a militia colonel, proceeded at the head of several citizens to Jones Point (now the extreme south point of the federal district) to repel the invaders. Soon after the departure of this party the ships fired a few shots at the town, upon which the commander of the militia ordered the colors to be struck, but for his pusillanimity was chastised upon the spot." Another account says: "Colonel Fitzgerald gave him a severe drubbing."

This was the kind of man who devised the flag of Washington's bodyguard—the first president's flag.

The Fairfax life guard led, however, to jealousies and at a later period Washington's guard was recruited by four Americans chosen from each regiment, no one of the recruits being less than five feet nine inches nor more than five feet ten inches in stature.

The flag was preserved by Major Timothy Mountford, who had himself been clerk to Col. Tobias Lear, Washington's private secretary, when Colonel Lear was American consul to Tunis. Major Mountford died in Alexandria the 2d of March, 1840, at his room adjoining the museum.

## THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The reminiscences of the "old stagers" at the World's Temperance conference have been full of interest, and show, perhaps, more plainly than anything else that was said, the progress that has been made by the temperance movement. The silver-haired veterans of teetotalism remembered the days when total abstinence was regarded as a mild form of atheism and when its advocates were usually greeted with brickbats. The archbishop of Canterbury can recollect the time when his meetings were broken up by rowdy mobs. The contrast with the position now is encouraging. Today teetotalers claim to have over 6,000,000 adherents.—Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

## LOYAL TO TWO FLAGS

A Connecticut Daughter of the American Revolution who recently entertained showed her guests two flags — Old Glory and a confederate banner. "I have been asked," she said, "why I have not returned the confederate flag in accordance with a sentiment favoring such things. I will tell you. I am a southern woman. My husband is a northern man. There was a union officer in the civil war who was in Mobile after its evacuation by the confederates after Farragut's victory in the bay. My father was an invalid at the time and I remained to nurse him. The Connecticut officer visited my father's house to assure us that we would not be molested if we desired to remain. A confederate flag which I had made for a company of our boys hung on the wall. The Connecticut officer gallantly informed me that it must be removed, and I rebelliously informed him that it would remain. He took it in spite of my protest. He did offer to let me keep it out of sight, which I refused to do. He carried it away with him. My father recovered, and about six years later went to New York to live, and this Connecticut officer met him and assisted him in business. I suppose you think I married him. I didn't. But he fell desperately in love with another southern girl, who was my friend, and when she told me of his proposal I told her of the flag incident and she made him return it to me with an apology, and then I consented to be her bridemaid. I married her brother-in-law, and he had the union flag which his brother had at Mobile. Do you wonder that I am loyal to both and that I have them entwined?"

## TO UPHOLD ENGLAND'S FLAG.

The Indian army has not had long to wait before being called on to render help to the British empire. The expedition to China will be a slight solace to it for having to mark time while the game of war was hotly played in South Africa. The expeditionary force, which is to be sent out will number 5,000 men of all arms. With the exception of the field battery of artillery, it consists entirely of native regiments.

But these regiments have in their ranks many races and many sects and creeds; stalwart Sikhs, Rajputs of high lineage, and the bluest blood of Hindustan; fiery Pathans from the wild borders of Afghanistan; mild-eyed Tamils and Telingas from the rice-flats of Madras; Sikh, Hindu and Mohammedan—ay, and Roman Catholic, for Madras Sappers usually profess this creed, though now and again a Protestant, a Nonconformist and even an American Methodist finds his way into the ranks of these splendid Indian engineers.

This contingent is thoroughly representative of India as a whole. Its departure will stir up a spirit of envy throughout the native army; it will start multitudious prayers for a large development of the Chinese crisis and the consequent need for many more troops.—London Daily Mail.

The canker worm has been playing havoc among the orchards in Platt county, Mo. Farmers do not expect to produce more than one-fourth of the usual crop.

## FIGHTING THE MONGOL.

### YANKEE TARS TODAY PLAYING THE SAME ROLE THEY DID FORTY-ONE YEARS AGO.

Forty-one years ago American and British sailors and marines fought side by side at Tien-Tsin, China, just as they are doing again today. Forty-one years ago the stormed the Taku forts together, as they did the other day in going to the succor of the "foreign devils" shut up in Pekin, at the mercy of the boxers.

"Blood is thicker than water," said Capt. John Tatnall, of the U. S. S. Powhatan as he went to the assistance of British seamen in Admiral Hope's fleet in 1859. The action will be remembered as long as the stars and stripes float in the new world and the union jack in the old. Captain Tatnall's help saved the English navy from a disaster which promised to be one of the most appalling in the history of sea fights. His only excuse for interfering in a battle which was strictly an affair with which America was not concerned was the bluff remark that "Blood's thicker than water, and I'll be d——d if I can stand by and see white men butchered before my eyes."

It was June 24, 1859, and an allied fleet of British and French war vessels, under Admiral Hope, of the English navy, were endeavoring to force a treaty from China. The Taku forts, then, as now, guarded the entrance to the Pei-Ho, which flows past the gates of Tien Tsin and on to Pekin. Pei-Ho, or North river, is a short stream, turbulent and rapid, cutting through the alluvial plain of the Pechili. A low, flat country, scarcely above the level of the river, surrounds its approach to the city. Across its mouth is a high clay bank, forming a bar, and over this bar at low tide the water stands barely two feet. At high tide the sea rushes over the bar eleven feet high and floods the marshy flats and sea reeds between the bar and the main part of the river. Two miles up stream from the mouth the banks of the Pei-Ho rise abruptly to a considerable height. Consequently between the harbor bar and the river's main channel is a large expanse of shallow water. The Chinese erected formidable fortifications at the mouth of the river, ostensibly for defense against rebels and pirates, but really designed as a barrier against foreigners. Where the banks of the Pei-Ho river rose abruptly back from the shallow river's mouth they constructed solid stone forts. On the left bank, looking up stream, were three mounds of earth thirty feet high and faced with masonry.

With the exception of the guns mounted on each of the three mounds every embrasure was filled with a mantlet, or stout wooden frame working on hinges, covered with rattan and proof against bullets. When closed it was exceedingly difficult for an enemy, even when the parapets were not enveloped in smoke, to distinguish the embrasure from the solid wall. When all was ready the mantlet was dropped, the gun run out and the shot fired, while the recoil sent the gun back and the same action drew up the mantlet.

Above and below this battery were two forts, each fitted with three tiers of guns. In front of the forts and the mounds of masonry the Chinese had arranged three barricades in the river. The first was 550 yards in front of the center of the grand battery and consisted of a row of sharp, iron stakes driven in the bed of the river and armed with a spur which would pierce the bottom of any boat of considerable size as it came up stream. Four hundred and fifty yards above this was a second barrier of ropes, eight inches in diameter, and two heavy chain cables drawn as tightly as possible under the surface of the water. The third and most formidable barrier consisted of two massive rafts up close under the frowning front of the grand battery.

On the night of June 20, 1859, the English and French allies arrived off the mouth of the Pei-Ho. They had come to negotiate a treaty with the Chinese, and on the outside the visit was friendly, although there is no doubt that trouble was expected. The Chinese preferred not to negotiate a treaty. Along with the allied fleet was the steamer Toeyman and U. S. S. Powhatan, commanded by Captain Tatnall. The warship Powhatan was too bulky to cross the bar at the mouth of the river and Captain Tatnall chartered the steamer Toeyman and transferred his flag to that. The only purpose of the American boat was to convey Minister John E. Ward and suite, who were to see that the treaty about to be negotiated between England, France and China was fair to the United States.

As soon as the fleet arrived Admiral Hope sent a boat ashore with the request that the commander of the fort remove the barriers. He had come on a friendly mission he explained. The officer with the message was not permitted to land, and was curtly informed that the barriers were up to stay. Hope then sent word to the Chinese commandant:

"I give you until the 24th to remove the obstruction and allow my ships to pass. If they are not down by that time I shall take them down myself."

Captain Tatnall and Mr. Ward, the American minister, held a consultation and decided to move up the river with the Toeyman as if they had received no inkling that the Chinese had refused to allow the English and French to enter the Pei-Ho. If the forts fired across his bow the captain would anchor and hold a conference with the authorities. If they put a shot into the vessel he would retire.

At 11 o'clock on the morning of June 20, 1859, the Toeyman pushed through the English and French squadron and steamed toward the barriers. Before she reached the first line of defense she suddenly grounded on the treacherous bank of the river, receiving a tremendous jar and sitting down solidly on the sticky bottom of the stream. Admiral Hope sent the Plover, a gunboat, to the aid of the Toeyman, but in attempting to tow the larger boat off the cable parted. A second gunboat was dispatched, and meantime Admiral Tatnall sent Lieutenant Trenchard of his staff to say to the officers of the fort that the American minister was aboard the stranded steamer. Lieutenant Trenchard and some missionaries as interpreters delivered this message. Twenty ragged-looking Chinese, armed with spears and long knives, came down, headed by a mandarin, to hold a parley. They said again that the barriers were there for the protection of the empire and would not be removed. Any attempt to take them up would be resisted and the forts would open fire.

HOPE'S DESPERATE MISSION.

Trenchard returned to the Toeyman with his answer, and by that time the little steamer had been extricated, and took up a position near the outer bar. Admiral Hope determined to remove the barriers in the river by force. The only uneasiness in the squadron was caused by the fear that Russian troops were in the vicinity, and would assist the Chinese against the allied fleet. On the night of June 24 three gunboats were sent up the river, and they succeeded in forcing a passage through the barrier of stakes and through the second obstruction of iron cables. Captain Willes, who commanded the gunboats, believed that these boats could not remove the rafts, and Admiral Hope decided to take the vessels of the fleet up through the passage made by the gunboats.

By 3:30 on the morning of the 25th all hands on the allied squadron were whistled to breakfast, and by 4 o'clock the gunboats were in position. The flood tide was running strong, and Admiral Hope believed that he might get his fleet in position while the water in the shallow mouth of the Pei-Ho was at its height. In and around the forts a perfect calm was maintained. With the single exception of a single shot during the first passage of the gunboats the Chinese gave no warning of what they intended to do. Considerable delay occurred, owing to the narrowness of the channel, and it was not until 11:30 in the morning, at high tide, that the vessels were in position. Then more delay occurred, owing to the grounding of two gunboats. Finally, at 2 o'clock, Admiral Hope, with his flag on the gunboat Plover, signaled the Opossum to remove an iron pile to which she had been fastened. In half an hour the obstruction had been wrenched loose, the way cleared, and the whole fleet steamed triumphantly past the first barrier. They were then squarely under the guns of the fort, in point blank range of the grand battery.

The Plover, full steam on, attempted to break through the second barrier, when a shot was discharged from the forts. In a moment all the mantelets masking the batteries fell, and forty pieces of artillery opened on the little craft.

AMERICANS ASSIST BRITISH.

"Engage the enemy as closely as possible," signaled the admiral, who was taken entirely by surprise. The

(Continued on Page Ten.)

## Fighting The Mongol.

(Continued from Page 9.)

gunboats crowded up to the support of the flagship, but they were hopelessly at the mercy of the big Chinese battery. Within twenty minutes the Plover and Opossum had so many men killed and disabled that their guns were practically silenced. Admiral Hope was seriously injured in the thigh, Lieutenant Commander Rason, of the Plover, was cut in two by a round shot, and Captain McKenna, of the admiral's staff, was killed. The Chinese had plenty of reserve guns and ammunition. When a gun was dismantled by a shot from the fleet, in a few minutes a second gun had been run up in place, and began firing away from the same embrasure.

Captain Tatnall and the Americans on the Toeywan observed the desperate straits of the British admiral. Finally Tatnall exclaimed, "Blood's thicker than water, and I'll be d—d if I'll stand by and see white men butchered before my eyes. No, sir, old Tatnall isn't that kind, sir. Is that boat ready? Tell the men we won't need side arms."

He sent Colonel Lemon offering the services of the Toeywan in towing back the gunboats, knowing that it would be impossible for the rest of the allied fleet to make head against the ebb tide and go to the relief of their brothers.

Just at that moment a little boat shot out from the smoke of battle and came alongside the American steamer. A midshipman quickly handed to Captain Tatnall a note, smeared with blood and covered with powder stains. When the American commander read it he became greatly excited, and announced his intention of [illegible] paying an "official visit" to the English admiral. Over the harbor in the gold sunshine of a day in the Orient went a little American barge toward the black smoke that hung over the river's mouth. Close in her wake followed the British dispatch boat, and in a few moments both disappeared in the darkness of the fight. As the American barge swung through the allied fleet cheer after cheer went up from the crews. A shot passed through the American colors at the mast and left them a bunch of flying shreds. The men on the deck of a disabled gunboat caught sight of the remnant of stars and stripes and yelled lustily. A second shot killed Coxswain Hart and wounded Lieutenant Trenchard. A third knocked the barge itself almost to splinters, and with difficulty she was kept afloat until she reached the side of the British flagship.

**BRAVERY OF YANKEE TARS.**

Aboard the Plover, Captain Tatnall found Admiral Hope desperately wounded, but still directing the fight. The boat's crew of the American barge promptly went forward and manned the British guns. Nearly every English gunner had been killed or wounded. A boy of 12 or 13 years brought the powder from the hold, and for an hour the Americans kept up a rattling fire. At that time a boatload of men from another ship reached the Plover and relieved them.

"What have you been doing?" asked Lieutenant Trenchard, who sat on deck nursing a desperate wound. The faces of the American tars were covered with sweat and powder.

"Oh, nothin', sir," said one, "except sort of lendin' a helpin' hand to those fellows forward."

The Americans then boarded a little boat and returned to the Toeywan safely. But by this time the position of the British on the gunboats was becoming more desperate than before. A little distance away lay 600 reserves which they had no means of bringing into the battle. Tatnall grasped the situation, took the junks in tow, and brought them into action. A landing party was placed ashore and stormed the forts. The British rushed madly down the ditch, filled with water and rendered almost impassible by sharp stakes. They threw their ladders across the second ditch, and the sailors continued to advance in spite of a terrible fire. Some of them were beginning to climb the breastworks, when suddenly there arose the cry, "Russians!"

The English supposed they had [illegible] Chinese, but now they believed the fortifications were manned by Russians. This thoroughly discouraged the British, and in spite of the efforts of their officers they retreated to the beach.

It was a frightful moment, and here again Tatnall won the lasting gratitude of the English. He got his light-draught Toeywan close inshore and took the fugitives aboard, thus saving many lives. In this disastrous affair the allied forces, numbering 1,100 men, had 89 killed and 345 wounded.

A year after that Captain Tatnall's warship, the Powhatan, went to Hong Kong. As she steamed to her anchorage she passed the British flagship Highflyer.

"Should Auld Acquaintance be Forgot?" struck up the British band.

"Run up the stars and stripes," signaled the Highflyer's commander, and the band boomed out with "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." In a moment all the British ships in the harbor were flying the American colors, and the French and Russians in a moment followed suit. The Powhatan raised the English flag and saluted, and every gun in the harbor rang out a hearty answer.

### ACCIDENTIAL VACCINATION.

A large red nose, to which a very dilapidated hobo was attached, slid cautiously into view around the door casing of a St. Charles street railroad office yesterday afternoon. "Say, cap'n," began the owner of the proboscis, "could you—"

"No, I couldn't," interrupted the man at the nearest roll top desk, "not while you carry such a headlight as that in front of your countenance. Go and get a job as a sign for some distillery."

"You wrong me, boss," said the hobo with dignity; "this Cyrano souvenir of mine is not a whisky nose, but the result of an unfortunate accident."

"Somebody thought it was a radish and tried to pull it, I suppose," sneered the railroad man.

"No, sir," said the visitor, sighing. "I am the victim of an accidental inoculation."

"Accidential inoculation! What the dickens do you mean?"

"I will explain. Six months ago, sir, I was prosperous and happy. I had a good position, the respect and confidence of the community, and a nose of perfect normal proportions. My modest home—"

"Cut that about your modest home, and get to the point," said the listner, impatiently.

"I am coming to it, sir. Smallpox appeared in the little town at which I lived, and never having been vaccinated I concluded to take that precaution. The day was warm when I visited the doctor's office, and flies were plentiful. One lit on my nose, and carelessly picking up what I supposed to be a quill toothpick I made a swipe at the annoying insect. I missed the fly, but the quill slightly punctured the skin. Without knowing it I had vaccinated myself on the nose."

"Great Scott!" exclaimed the railroad man, "what did you do?"

"What could I do? The vaccination took beautifully, and my nose became the size and color of a toy balloon. Of course, nobody believed my story, but attributed my condition to erysipelas, superinduced by secret boozing—otherwise dipsomania. After taking one look at my nose most people declared that my breath made them drunk. The natural consequence was that I lost my job, and—"

"That will do," interrupted the railroad man, who has recently been vaccinated himself and has a tender feeling for other sufferers. "I think you are a generous liar, but that story is worth two bits. Here's the money. Go and redecorate your beak."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

### M'LAREN MADE INTELLIGIBLE.

Those who have wrestled with the Scots dialect and have not always got the best of their efforts will be pleased—and so some others may be—to learn that there has arisen in this city of culture a translator of Scots who has turned Ian MacLaren's masterpiece into English. This certainly is an original idea. It would be pleasing to know the author's opinion of it. The enterprise has an audacity about it that almost takes one's breath away. Now, if some one will become a translator of Chimmie Fadden he will confer an equal blessing upon those who find Chimmie as hard to understand as those who lived in Drumtochty, and his remarks are not nearly as musical as were the rugged accents of the Scottish elders and their wives. Personally I consider it lamentable that "The Bonnie Briar Bush" should be diluted into the American vernacular. It saddens one that such liberties should be taken with such a book and it amuses one also. It is hard to say which emotion is the stronger.—Boston Beacon.

### GARRISON WAS FORGOTTEN.

M. Marcel Monnier, a French literary gentleman, spent a considerable portion of 1899 in an extended journey through China. On his way from Pekin to Tien Tsin he passed through the village of Yo-shi-Wo. Here a garrison of Chinese imperial troops had been stationed since the outbreak of the war with China. The troops had been forgotten by the imperial military authorities at Pekin. Since they were dumped down there not an order had reached them and not a cent of pay had been distributed among them.—London Correspondent.

### WHERE SPIDERS ARE USEFUL.

At a recent meeting of arboriculturists in France, the question was debated whether spiders should be suffered to spin their webs on fruit walls. The general opinion seemed to be that the webs were more useful than objionable. It was remarked that they prevent the insursions of earwigs and similar insects, and also interfere with the operations of noxious flies whose larvae ravage leaves and fruits.—Youth's Companion.

# CHINESE SECRET BANDS.

**OATH-BOUND ORDERS OF CURIOUS NAMES HAVE BEEN PROMINENT IN ALL REBELLIONS.**

The Chinese empire furnishes an excellent illustration of Herbert Spencer's dictum that an autocratic government fosters secret societies. In a popular government, where the national policy is shaped by public opinion, freedom of speech deprives the secret society of its very reason for being, and where citizens of a republic form a secret association it must be from the pure love of secrecy. But in a government where the power of life and death and the pursuit of happiness is in the hands of one, and where opposition or even remonstrance is deemed treason, those who desire to effect reform or achieve revenge must resort to secrecy until the strength of numbers gives some assurance of safety and success.

The government of China is paternal, but not of necessity despotic, the theory being that it is the pleasure of the emperor to care for his people as a father for his children, and that he will give patient heed to all complaints from his subjects, which, according to the Emperor Wouti, of the Han dynasty, is one of the most valuable sources of a sovereign's information. But Chinese theory and practice are widely separated. The officers with whom the people really come in contact have generally, in spite of the civil service examinations, bought their way to place like the Roman proconsul, and, like Caesar, have three fortunes to make before they return from their government; and as their tenure of power is extremely insecure, these farmers of the public revenue make all the hay they can while the sun continues to shine. The imperial government is paternal, but the rule of the mandarins is rather of a step-father. And so from the earliest times China has been, as it is now, honeycombed by secret societies. Indeed, popular plottings in secret serve the same purpose in China as does the ballot box in our own country; they answer the people's will in framing the national policy and changing the national head. Not that such societies are always revolutionary or even political, for they are often social or religious; and yet, like the Society for Gazing on the Moon, than which nothing could appear more innocuous, organizations originally social are sometimes used to accomplish the most momentous political revolutions.

The first of these associations of which we have record is the Crimson Eyebrows. Immediately before the beginning of the Christian era the great Han dynasty which had ruled China for 200 years, and was to rule for 200 years more, was temporarily under a cloud, formed by a too powerful minister named Wang Mang, who made and deposed emperors at his will, and permitted each monarch to retain the crown only so long as it served the ambition of the minister, until, having by long practice become proficient in the art of creating Sons of Heaven, he brought forth his masterpiece, A. D. 6, by himself assuming the purple or, more accurately, the yellow. In no country has loyalty to a fallen house been shown more devotedly than in China in the many dynastic changes which have occurred during her history of 5,000 years.

**AN ARMY OF FIERY OPTICS.**

The new emperor had to meet rebellion on all sides, but was able to do so successfully, and executions followed his victorious arms until it seemed that to oppose the usurper was to court death. Here was a legitimate opportunity for the Chinaman's genius for conspiracy. Fan Chong, an adherent of the Hans, organized a band in the province of Shantung, which quickly grew into an army, said to number 200,000 men. Each member of the band had his eyebrows painted crimson to signify that he dedicated the last drop of his blood to the cause, and it was, without doubt, this symbolism, so effective upon the childish mind of half-civilized man, which determined the issue of the conquest. The 400,000 fiery eyes struck terror into the soldiers of Wang Mang and brought inspiration to the forces of Han, and the usurper was defeated and slain.

The curse of China has been the indolence of its emperors, who have too often resigned all power into the hands of ministers or the empress. Lingti (A. D. 168-190) of the Hans left the country to the mismovernment of the eunuchs of the palace. Then was formed the association of the Yellow Bonnets, who incited a revolt; but the head dress of imperial yellow did not command the success which had attended the Dragon's Crimson Eye, and after a few initial victories the Yellow Bonnets met defeat and extinction at the hands of Lingti's generals.

In 1278, after a desperate struggle of nearly half a century, China passed under the rule of the Mongols, and Kublai Kahn, the successor of the great Genghis, founded the Yuen dynasty. The Chinese were most unwilling subjects, and after a rule of ninety years, the foreigners were driven back across the northern border whence they had come. Strange to say, the leader of the patriots was a Buddhist monk, and one most powerful factor in accomplishing the happy result was the Society for Gazing on the Moon. The ostensible purpose of this association was to promote the worship of the Queen of Heaven, and whether anything more inimical to the reigning house than this most innocent diversion was intended by the founders of the society is not known. The Chinese dignify the most trivial affairs of life with sentiments borrowed from the ancients, and cover the most dangerous conspiracies with the moral precepts of Confucius. Whatever its original purpose, the society became a potent ally to the political plotters who were striving to restore a native rule to the empire. The annual festival for the worship of the moon became a gathering of conspirators, and the cakes which it was the custom to eat in honor of the lunar goddess were made to do duty as envoys most extraordinary. A summons to rise against the Mongols on a set day was inclosed in the cakes, which were sent from place to place throughout the empire.

**UNDER REIGN OF YUNG CHING.**

We hear nothing of rural societies during the succeeding Ming dynasty, but with the Manchu conquest in 1644 the secret conclave was revived with increased vigor. The Manchus and Chinese have never amalgamated, and have hardly mingled; the conquered still regard the conquerors as an inferior race of barbarians. Every large town has its Manchu city and its Chinese city, and in every town there is a Manchu garrison. The native brotherhood which has, under various names, religiously set itself to the task of ousting the Manchu or Ts'ing dynasty was attended in its origin by a miracle. The Emperor Yung Ching (1722-1735) directed or allowed severe persecution against both Christianity and Buddhism, and in one of the religious outbreaks the Shaolin Buddhist monastery was sacked and burned, and many of the monks were killed. A few escaped, breathing vengeance against the house of Ts'ing, and in their flight came to a stream where they stopped to quench their thirst. Having cooled their throats, but not, it would seem, their imaginations, they saw floating on the water a china censor, which being recovered was found to bear this legend: "Overthrow the Ts'ing and restore the Ming!" They straightway determined to obey the command thus miraculously conveyed, and mixing their blood with wine they drank to the destruction of the Manchus. Thus was formed the Water Lily Sect, which has been the mother of all the secret societies, except that of the boxers, which have threatened the rule of the Manchus and endangered the very existence of the empire during the present century.

The long reign of Kien Lung, the wisest of the Manchu rulers, gave little cause and no opportunity for aggressive action on the part of the new brotherhood, but in the reign of his successor, Kia King, outbreaks occurred in Shantung province under the direction of the White Water Lilies, and in 1803 the assassination of the emperor was openly attempted in the streets of Pekin. The outrage was rightly or wrongly charged to the White Water Lilies, and an edict was published making death the penalty for membership. This penalty was to some extent avoided by changing the name of association as often as the necessity arose. It was called the T'heen te hwuy, "The Celesto-Terrestrial Society, or the Society That Unites Heaven and Earth;" and later to the San ho hwui, "The Society of the Three United," from which comes the name "Triads," by which the society has been most commonly known. The "three united" are heaven, earth, and man. Another name was Hung Kai, or "Flood Family," signifying that its membership should overflow the land. A new society also arose in the reign of Kia King known as the Green Water Lilies.

Under various names and sometimes under none the operations of the society were carried on with remarkable vigor and daring. Insurrections continued during the reign of Kia King, and in 1813 another unsuccessful attempt was made upon the life of the emperor. There was little open activity during the next reign, that of Taukwang (1820-50), but the Triads were quietly fomenting the great Taiping rebellion, which in 1850 plunged China into a civil war lasting fifteen years, which was finally quelled with the help of Gen. "Chinese" Gordon. The Triads have since been dormant, if not dead; yet their spirit was reincarnated for a time in the Kolao Hwui, a society formed of veterans of the imperial troops who had been engaged against the Taipings. Unlike their predecessors, however, they attacked not the Manchus, but the white foreigners and occasioned the rising against the whites in 1889 and 1890.

**STARTLING CEREMONIES.**

The avowed purpose of the Triads was the dethronement of the Ts'ings, but the membership was drawn mainly from the dregs of society and their practical activity lay largely along the line of burglary, robbery, and murder, and in all the vicissitudes of their dangerous calling they were faithful to each other and to their oath. Their motto was:

"The blessing reciprocally share,
The woe reciprocally bear."

The impressive ceremonies attending their initiation were conducive to fidelity. In the dead of night the novice was brought before the assembly, often gathered in the depths of a forest, and as a preliminary ceremony was obliged to prick his finger with a silver needle, allowing the blood to drop into a bowl of wine, which he then drank. The written oath, consisting of twenty-six parts, was next read to him, and after he had sworn the oath was burned as an offering to the gods who are supposed to visit the renegade with terrible vengeance. The novice was then made to "cross the bridge," which consisted in his standing underneath two naked swords held over his head by two brothers, while the presiding officer or elder brother heard him reaffirm his allegiance. The new member then wrung off a cock's head, saying: "Thus may I perish if the secret I divulge."

Although the Chinese are noted for their untruthfulness, few have broken this oath. The penalty for treachery was, of course, death, inflicted by one or more members chosen for the mission, as is the custom with the Russian Nihilists. Like the Freemasons, the brethren were able to make themselves known to each other by secret signs and passwords, and could thus communicate among a crowd without exciting suspicion. One of their signs was the picking up of an object with three fingers, signifying the "three united" of the Triads. Peaceful and timid subjects were forced to join by means of letters threatening death as the penalty for refusal, and travelers were often kidnapped on the highway and initiated out of hand.

The Triads are no more, and this present breed of Boxers seems to be entirely different in origin and purpose.—New York Sun.

### A CHURCH ITS SOLE AMBITION.

It is a poor place, Suez; hopeless and unambitious, stranded a couple of miles from its raison d'etre, the canal, by greedy private interests at the outset, and retained there by a niggardly native administration that refuses to dredge the creek connecting it with the Gulf of Suez. Inside Suez are a hundred English folk, fifty of whom are clerks in the Eastern Telegraph company, and most of the remainder are the wives and children of the few able to marry. The half dozen others are the director of customs, the commander of the coast guard, the doctor, the minister and the representatives of the most important steamship companies. For forty years this little community has sought to build itself a church, and is still seeking the wherewithal.—London Daily Mail.

### WHERE LAND IS VALUABLE.

The growth of the land values is one of the most wonderful phenomena of the age. Every inch of land between King William's statue and Trinity square, London, cost £30 10s or at the rate of £191,000,000 per acre—beyond all doubt the highest price ever paid in England for land. The Southeastern Railway company has asked at the rate $65,000,000 per acre for a piece of ground in Bermondsey, which had a depth of sixteen feet only. The demand was so exorbitant that even a railway company had to pause, finally declining to purchase. In the year 1880 land in Cannon street was sold for $30 a square foot, and six years later the price of land in this identical street went up to $75 a square foot.—The Forum.

### SILK WEAVING IS TAUGHT.

Lyons is a school for teaching the manufacture of silk, as well as a great center of the silk trade. Young men come from all countries to learn to make silk, acquiring the language while learning an important branch of commerce. In the silk department of the commercial school there are generally from 50 to 300 pupils. The price of tuition is $154 per year for Frenchmen and $231 for foreigners. All kinds of silks, velvets, plain and figured goods are made by the learners under the superintendence of skilled workmen, with the most improved machinery.—Consul J. C. Covert.

There are 7,000,000 men in Prussia earning less than £21 per year.

### GET THE KING'S CLOTHES

The rarest collection of women's and men's clothes is said to be owned by the Duke of Hijar, Count of Ribaldeo, in Madrid. From the year 1432 up to the present time the Count of Ribaldeo has received every spring, as a present from the rulers of Spain, the clothes worn by the sovereign on the day of the Epiphany, says the New York Times. The collection therefore includes more than 450 garments representative of the height of fashion of their various times and for both sexes and all ages—from the babies' skirts and girls' frocks to the garments of old men and women.

The annual presentation of the gowns at the residence of the Ribaldeos is accompanied by curious ceremonies that have been in vogue ever since the first presentation in 1432. Escorted by a regiment of cavalry, in command of a colonel, a royal chamberlain sitting in a royal gala coach drawn by six full bred Andalusian horses proceeds to the Ribaldeo palace. Besides the chamberlain sits a servant carrying on his knees a silver tray, whereon the garments are placed. Upon reaching the palace the chamberlain and the servant enter and deliver the garments to the count, who, in humble words, expresses his thanks.

The origian of this ceremony was in 1431, when the King of the Castiles, Juan III., was visiting Toledo. A number of the dignitaries of Spain, headed by the infant Don Enrique, had conspired to assassinate the king. The murder was to take place at a banquet on the day of Epiphany, at which the king was to be present.

During the banquet Don Rodrigo Vitiandrando, Count of Ridaldeo, approached the king, and, after a few hastily whispered words with him, left the hall with the monarch for a side room. The dignitaries supposed from this that their plan had been discovered, and with drawn swords rushed after the king to cut off his escape. In the side room they found a man clad in the royal robes. They fell upon him and hacked him to pieces and made their escape. The king, however, had changed clothes with the loyal count, and it was the Count of Ribaldeo who had been killed.

In recognition of the sacrifice Juan III. gratefully extended to the descendants of the count the privilege to sit to the king's right at the annual royal dinner on the day of the Epiphany, and to be presented with the garments worn by the ruler on that occasion.

### SCIENCE SAVING THE TREES.

[Troy (N. Y.) Times.]

The meeting of the American Science association, held at Columbia university, New York, this week, has done well to devote much attention to the subject of forestry. Incidentally, the occurrence helps to show that the question is a comparatively new one in this country, and that for a people who have had so little opportunity to familiarize themselves with the needs of tree culture and protection the Americans have done exceedingly well. At the same time there is ample proof that much more needs to be done. The first American forestry congress was organized in Cincinnati eighteen years ago. It began a campaign of education which has been steadily prosecuted since, with very gratifying results. As the Brooklyn Eagle says, in reviewing the work accomplished and by way of comment upon the proceedings this week of the American Science association:

"Then all that the average citizen knew about forests was that they were good to cut up into lumber. The country was being skinned of trees at a rate which threatened to dry up navigable rivers and turn fertile farms into deserts. That danger has not entirely disappeared, but the majority of people now understand that water supply depends on forest area, and intelligent and concerted effort has been made to maintain and even to increase the forests in many parts of the country. This state has created Adirondack park to protect the head waters of the Hudson. There are two and a half million acres in that park, of which one million is owned by the state, as much more by men who wish to preserve forests for hunting and fishing, and the balance is in the hands of those waiting to sell to the state when they can get their price.

"Warren Higley described this preserve on Monday, and then Colonel Fox, the state superintendent of forests, told about the forest fires and showed how much the state has to learn in the management of its woods. There were 322 fires in the state domain last year and it cost $38,000 to put them out, to say nothing of the value of the timber destroyed. In the private parks of the same extent there was not a fire which got under headway enough to go upon the record. Colonel Fox said the reason was that, while the state has 700 fire wardens, their duty is only to fight fire and does not begin until the fire is under way. He did not say that their pay depended upon the amount of time they spent fighting fire, but that is a natural inference. On the private estates there were only ninety-eight guides, and laborers, but they were an active patrol force and kept the fires from getting under headway. Evidently there is room for reform in the system under which fire wardens in the Adirondacks are appointed and paid.

"A hopeful thing referred to by Mr. Higley was the extent to which forestry is becoming an occupation for Americans. Cornell and Yale both have schools where the science is taught, and work is being found for their graduates in the various forest preserves which are being established. Another hopeful indication was that a cabinet minister, Secretary Wilson, was present to discuss the relation of forests to the prosperity of our agriculture. He said the cotton crop last year was hurt by a drouth which would have been prevented if forests had not been cut down, and the wheat crop will be short this year from the same cause. Mr. Wilson urged the planting of forests, as well as the preservation of those now in existence, for the protection of our great staple crops. The protection of forests is no longer a strange idea in the keeping of a bunch of enthusiasts. It is becoming understood as a commercial proposition, and the worst of the fight in its behalf is over."

New York has the proud satisfaction of being the leader among states which have taken up the work of forest preservation, and it has been liberal and wise in its action. It would be foolish to assume, however, that perfection has been reached. It is caring well for its trees, and through the training at Cornell university is turning out young men skilled in the profession of forestry. But the task is by no means complete. As is shown by the proceedings of the American Science association, a great deal is yet necessary to prevent forest fires. The state has also to acquire large additional areas of forest lands. Other needs may be discerned by close study of the general situation. But excellent progress has been made, and there is no indication of any backward step. New York has set the pace for other commonwealths, and the beneficent work is sure to proceed till the whole country reaches the point where care of the forests will be regarded as one of the most important public duties.

### HER ONLY INDISCRETION.

Probably no more ideal relations ever existed between a married pair than those of the late Mrs. Gladstone and her distinguished husband. Throughout his long distinguished career in public life she was his confidant and adviser, and was intrusted with the weightiest secrets of government.

It is said that when Mr. Gladstone became a cabinet minister he said to his wife: "Now, my dear, shall we agree that I shall tell you nothing so that you can say nothing, or shall I tell you everything and you agree to say nothing?" Mrs. Gladstone chose the latter alternative. Thereafter her husband related to her everything that went on in the cabinet and she never told anything except once.

At one time two ministers were dining at Hawarden, and some reference was made to a cabinet matter. Mrs. Gladstone started to say something which revealed the fact that she knew the secret. In an instant there was flashed upon her from the brilliant eyes of her husband one of those imperious glances which gave to his usually benignant face a truly commanding mien.

Mrs. Gladstone was so agitated by her momentary slip that her usual composure deserted her. When the dinner was over she went up to the drawing room and had a good old-fashioned cry. Then she wrote a little note of apology and sent it down to her husband, and "the incident was closed," to quote the language of diplomacy.

### CAIRO'S GROWTH.

Last year, in the socially nonexistent slack summer season, building went on apace in Cairo, Egypt, and every year Cairo's visitors see the number of good streets increased and her imposing buildings multiplied, says the Chicago News. There is a fine new prison just completed near the citadel, on the model of the recently build large convict prisons at Tourah; but buildings of all sorts are in progress, or in intention to have executed. On the Darmali property, in the vicinity of the Savoy hotel, it is proposed to put up a new theatre; the new National bank of Egypt proceeds apace; it is costing $200,000.

There are many handsome blocks of flats and private houses, and on the recently adapted ground floor of the former Continental hotel the Cairo branch of the Grands Magasins du Louvre is shortly to be opened. The rental of the part of the building requisitioned is $2,000 a year; but patronage will be plentiful and prompt, for Cairo women will not fail to appreciate the opportunity they have hitherto lacked of being able to get a complete trousseau at any time in Cairo with the facilities afforded in Europe.

## INDIA'S FUNERAL PYRES

**The Bodies of the Famine and Cholera Victims Burned in Great Bonfires.**

A correspondent writing to the Philadelphia Record from Ahmedabad, India, says:

"Occurrences that are big are usually of interest to Americans. This famine in India is the biggest in the world's history. It is a thing of millions—millions of broken homes, millions of scattered families, millions of empty stomachs, millions of living skeletons, millions of deaths.

"Early this morning I left the train at Godhra and was jolted over the wretched roads in a two-wheeled cart to a place where they were burning the dead.

"Never shall I see a charnel house more dreadful. In a great basin among the hills lay heaps and heaps of ashes, still white, the ashes of 1,000 human bodies. Here was a crematory where, as in a thousand others in the famine area, incineration was conducted on a mighty scale. Tons of wood were piled up in readiness. Other low castes were bringing still more dreadful fuel. And presently, when all was ready, a match was applied to a pile of wood here and a pile of wood there, and the funeral pyres of a score more of people who had come to death by famine or cholera were started. In the center of each burning wood pile were the bodies the the departed. To the mind it was an awful holocaust, but the eye simply saw a number of bonfires. It is the way the Hindus throughout India dispose of their dead, and in time of famine and cholera it is an especially good and sensible way.

"I next took the train to Dohad. An American missionary met me with the usual conveyance, a two-wheeled cart pulled by a horse, and called a tonga, in which we drove literally 'over the hills to the poorhouse.' All through that two-mile ride, through the scorching heat, the fierce glare of the sun, the blinding, driving clouds of dust, the air was laden with the horrible odor of the dead.

"It was not the kind of poorhouse Americans know, with green blinds and white walls, standing amid green trees. This famine poorhouse was a thing of yellow matting, an enclosure big enough to hold more than 1,000 people, divided into dormitories for sleeping, eating tents, resting tents and hospital wards. It was built as in the middle of a desert. Not a green thing was anywhere to be seen. All the people not in the hospital slept on the ground, ate on the ground, lived on the ground, in the dirt and dust. Of the thousand inmates, half were women and children. This poorhouse, like all poorhouses in the famine districts, was part of the government relief operations. At normal times there are no poorhouses in India. The poorhouses are in charge of natives. Here all is mismanagement and absolute indifference to the suffering and the needs of inmates. This poorhouse at Dohad was in charge of a native, and it was the worst place of the kind I have yet seen in India.

"All the horrors of famine, all the misery and suffering resulting from starvation and neglect seemed to be concentrated here. The sick and the well, the weak and the strong were huddled all together. The people had come there to die. Many could be saved, but the native in charge took no note of this. He simply let them die while he remained comfortably seated in his own tent with a man to fan him.

"The native hospital assistant was strutting around with an umbrella over his head, looking upon his patients from afar. A government sanitary inspector who happened to be present in his official capacity upbraided the hospital assistant for his laziness and neglect. The man closed his umbrella and made a showing of bustling among the prostrate forms under the matting roof.

"The emaciated forms lying under the general gathering shed looked exactly like the pictures of famine sufferers. Some poor people crawled to our feet on hands and knees and placing their heads in the dust, moaned their supplications: 'Oh, my king, help us and it will be well with thee, for we are very hungry.'

"In the hospital wards the scenes might have represented all the forms of suffering depicted by Dante in the 'Inferno.' Here was a father and son dying side by side, with never a hand to lift a cup of water to their fevered lips. Here were children passing away alone, even unseen, lying under a heap of rags.

"Mothers addressed us, saying: 'Give us food and the gods will give thee many children.' Every now and then bearers would come with a stretcher of matting and carry off one or more body to the burning place.

"The Gujarat district, where the poor house just described is located, has not known such a famine for more than 100 years. The inhabitants are almost all farmers or farm hands, who in normal times live from hand to mouth, without thought of a morrow.

"Eighty per cent. of the entire population of India devotes itself to agriculture—to tilling the soil. As they eat and sleep and live on the ground they have no need for furniture. Hence when the time came when money was needed they had nothing to sell but thir doors and their roofs and their water pots. These they did sell for a few pennies and after that they had to go either to relief camp to work or to the poor house to die.

"The Indian press is full of praise for American generosity. The shipload of corn, the vessel chartered by the American government and filled by the Christian Herald, is now expected to arrive within a fortnight. The remittance of $100,000 by the same paper and promptly paid over to the interdenominational relief committee for immediate distribution has elicited universal commendation."

### AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The story of the first American voyage to Africa, of which we have a definite record, tells up somewhat of the methods employed in obtaning slave cargoes. A Boston ship, commanded by one Captain Smith, went away to Madeira with salt fish and staves. Sailing thence, with the proceeds of her sale, she "touched on the coast of Guinea" for slaves. She found some London slave-vessels already there, with their captains very much disgruntled because trade was dull. There were very few slaves for sale, that is, and, to liven matters a little, the Yankees and the Londoners united, and "on pretense of some quarrel with the natives, landed a 'murderer'—the expressive name of a small cannon—attacked a negro village on Sunday, killed many of the inhabitants, and made a few prisoners, two of whom fell to the share of the Boston ship."

That was in 1645 just twenty-six years after the Dutchman landed the slaves in Virginia, as recorded by John Rolfe, the first American squaw man. False pretense, outrage, and the slaughter of innocents characterized the first-recorded gathering of slaves in which an American ship had part. They "killed many of the inhabitants," and got two slaves for their share of the plunder.

That Captain Smith's act was not according to the ordinary usages of the trade may be inferred from what happened when he returned to Boston. A quarrel with the ship's owners over the proceeds of the voyage resulted in a law suit. The story of the voyage was told in court, and, although it was not a criminal trial, one of the magistrates "charged the master with a three-fold offense—murder, man stealing, and Sabbath breaking." The captain escaped punishment on these charges on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction over crimes committed in Africa (a decision that was typical of what was to come), but the two slaves were returned home.—From "The Slave Trade in America," by John R. Spears in Scribner's.

### DON'T WEAR LONG SKIRTS.

That long skirts are a serious menace to public health has apparently been proved by Dr. Cassagrandi, a distinguished scientist of Rome. At a congress which was held in the Eternal City the other day he told his fellow colleagues that he had made some simple experiments which had convinced him that the fashion of wearing trailing skirts ought to be abandoned.

He had, he said, employed a number of women, wearing long skirts to walk for one hour through the streets of the city and, after their promenade was over, he had taken their skirts and had submitted them to a careful examination. As a result he had found on each skirt large colonies of noxious germs, including those of influenza, consumption, typhoid fever and tetanus. The bacilli of minor diseases were also well represented on each skirt.

Dr. Cassagrandi maintained that in view of these facts women, and especially mothers, ought at once to stop wearing long skirts, and the other members of the congress unhesitatingly expressed the same opinion and passed a resolution to this effect. A French writer, commenting on these experiments, says that the time may not be far off when all women will wear short bicycle skirts, and that the sooner this time comes the better pleased will be all those who have made a study of hygiene and who know how dangerous to public health is the long skirt.

### CAN OBLITERATE ITSELF.

The sea cucumber, one of the curious jelly bodies that inhabit the ocean, can practically efface itself when in danger by squeezing itself into a crack so narrow as not to be visible to the naked eye.—New York Post.

According to a return of the imperial customs authorities, the total number of foreigners resident in the open ports of China was 13,421 at the end of the year 1898.

## THE MUSICAL MOSQUITO

**Two Kinds, One of Which Leaves the Poison Germs of Malaria in Its Wake.**

Dr. Henry Hall, of the Army Medical Museum, has given no little study to the subject of the distinctions between the malaria mosquito and its innocuous kindred. Without doubt investigations upon this topic are valuable, following upon the conclusive evidence already obtained that the anopheles, or poisonous mosquito, is the real cause of malarial fever. Dr. Hall in discussing the subject with a representative of the Washington Times, described the manner in which anyone can tell whether a mosquito adhering to a vertical surface, as, for instance, a wall of a room, is poisonous or not.

"The principal difference," he said, "which will enable the ordinary observer to distinguish the malarial mosquito from the harmless one is in the attitude assumed by the insect when resting on a wall. In the anopheles, the poisonous or malarial variety, the axis of the body is almost vertical to the wall, while in the culex, the harmless variety, it is parallel to the surface. Hence anyone who looks at mosquito when it is seated, no matter on what object, can tell at a glance to which genus it belongs. To describe it in a popular way, the tail of the anopheles is said to 'stick outward,' while that of the culex points downward, or is even inclined a little toward the wall, or whatever object it is upon. In short, the anopheles, when seated, look somewhat like a thorn affixed on a surface by its point, the proboscis being directed toward the surface on which it happens to be resting, while in the culex the proboscis is directed parallel to the surface.

"Another stalking difference is that in anopheles the wings generally have several, usually four, dark spots along the anterior edge, while in the culex the wings are usually without any spots.

"A third difference is that an anopheles the proboscis appears peculiarly thick and long, giving the insect a pelican like appearance. They vary much in color from a light fawn to a greenish black.

"The anopheles breed in stagnant water, ponds, marshes, etc., while the culex, though also a native of most localities, is partial to running streams. It is sincerely to be hoped that the efforts now being made by scientists to stamp out malaria by destroying its cause, the malaria mosquito, may prove effectual."

### EVICTION OF A CAT NOT EASY.

Where the contest is between a corporation and a cat it is easy to pick the winner. For this reason little money changed hands on the result of a conflict that has been going on for the last month in Liberty street. The throng that has passed through this street from day to day has had time enough to watch with indolent curiosity the tearing down of the buildings just east of the Mutual Life to make room for the proposed extension of that structure; but the multitude has failed to produce one individual with sufficient leisure to give more than a passing thought to the tragedy in cat life that has been enacted near by.

While the work has been progressing a cat has been sitting in solemn meditation from morning till night on a doorstep just across the street, mournfully watching the destruction of what has been its home—its world—for five years and more. Not an ordinary tramp cat, but one of refinement and distinguished bearing. Socrates this wholesome specimen of felinity was called by the other tenants, possibly because he had before shown the same philosophical turn of mind that he displayed during this last struggle with adversity. "He was always a quiet, industrious, painstaking fellow, sleek, dignified, and self-respecting; he deserved a better fate." These words of commendation from a former co-tenant, after it was all over with Socrates—too late, as is man's wont.

While the other tenants were moving out Socrates' manner was one of puzzled interest merely; he had confidence in his friends, and felt sure they would not desert him. But soon the bricks began to fall and dust filled the air. Socrates looked in vain for familiar faces. He grew suspicious; something was wrong. Then he strode majestically out, his tail swinging a defiant protest against this unseemly invading of his personality, this usurpation of his birthright. He chose a place on the opposite side of the street where he could have a good view of the unholy proceedings; and there he sat all day long, letting no detail escape him. By night he would go over to the ruins and search for his lost friends, only to be driven forth again the next morning when the workmen came, blackened and disheveled by his night's vigil, to another day's horror.

And so it went with him till the last wall fell, each day finding him a little more unkempt and a little thinner, but always calm and resigned, with a quiet dignity that kept even the street gamin at bay. Finally, when the truckmen came, like pallbearers, and began to take away the debris, Socrates found the sight unbearable, and he slunk away one night with unsteady step, a battered, broken-spirited outcast, toward the East river.—New York Sun.

### PARENTS RULE BY FEAR.

Chinese history has not been without examples of upright rulers and faithful citizens, of "compassionate fathers and filial sons;" but the ideal state, the ideal family, have been, for the most part, themes to be talked about, to be written of in elegant essays, but not to be striven after, or experienced. The "Son of Heaven" has usually proved to be a son of earth in his bondage to its passions and allurements. Ministers have been eyes and ears and hands, not for the service of their princes, but for the service of their own ignoble appetites and ambitions. Society has not been ruled by the law of benevolence, but by the law of selfishness. The operation of this law is also seen in family life. Parents regard children as given to them to command; children in turn have few rights in the presence of their parents. There is a popular saying that "parents are the family gods," and too often they rule in their households with the authority of gods. The disciple of Confucius learned through observing the relations between the sage and his son that "the superior man is not intimate with his children." In general the hard and selfish rule of parents begets a formal and selfish service in children. Falsehood and duplicity take the place of truthfulness and candor, and unloving authority is met by unloving obedience.—The Forum.

### THE HUMAN BODY.

'Tis rather a creepy piece of news to hear from the scientists that one's body is not, as most of us think, a single animal, but is actually made up of something like ten millions of animals all welded together and helping each other to live, says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

In other words, our bodies are composed of myriads of little masses of protoplasms, called cells, each having a distinct and independent life of its own. These cells are really very similar to the tiny little animalculae that one finds in ponds and in every pool of stagnant water. If you get one of them under a microscope you will see that it is a little mass of jelly which is continually sending out feelers for food, and if it meets with a particle of anything it engulfs it.

But in the human body the masses of jelly are each surrounded by a dense envelope, so that they have no power to put out feelers. They are of different shapes in the muscles, lungs, liver, intestines, brain and elsewhere, and each does a certain part of the body's work—that is to say, there is a division of labor.

The blood brings them all food, and, curiously, the blood contains a number of the animalculae you find in ponds, which forage for themselves.

Every one of these cells is a living animal. But the fat and bone of the body contain none of them, for these are really lifeless substances. On the other hand, the muscles, nerves, heart, lungs, skin and every living part consists entirely of them.

### IRISH GAME PRESERVES.

One glance over the list of shootings in Ireland will astonish those Englishmen and rich Americans who are in the habit of taking high-priced Scotch moors, says the Chicago News. It is indeed a revelation to find a shooting of 27,000 acres in the County Donegal offered for $1,000 per annum and another of 11,000 acres for $100. In other counties are to be found numbers of extensive shootings to let on equally low terms, which make the gunning enthusiast's mouth water, particularly when his purse is not a plethoric one. Some 270,000 acres are offered at a rental of $13,500.

Low though this price seems under the present condition of things in Ireland, it is enough. As a general rule an Irish shooting is a disappointing thing, but there is no reason that this should be so. Thousands upon thousands of mountain and moor in the west of Ireland, though looking an ideal venue for game, is practically tenantless in two senses of the word. The game which ought to abound there has been so neglected and poached that everything shootable is wiped out, with the consequence that no one will give even a small sum for the privilege of tramping over ground on which only a few old grouse are to be seen. But if private individuals or syndicates took up large tracts of country in favorable localities and preserved them carefully for a few seasons a different state of affairs would exist.

In Switzerland a telephone can be fitted to private houses for $5 a year.

## PETS OF FAMOUS PEOPLE

**Dumb Creatures That Have Been Loved by Noted Men and Women of Past Times.**

(From the San Francisco Call.)

A volume might be written of famous people and their pets, and it would be interesting reading. Many books of biography have scattered along their pages tender reminiscences of an attachment to some dumb animal, from Boswell's "Johnson" and Cowper's "Letters" down to one of the latest works of the kind, "The Life and Correspondence of Charles Kingsley." Johnson's cat "Hodge," for which he used to go out and buy oysters "lest the servants, having that trouble, should take a dislike to the poor creature," and Cowper's hares, which used to amuse him in his dull, weary hours at Olney, are as well known as the two men themselves.

Charles Kingsley seems to have loved every living creature around him, and he taught his children to respect even the most loathsome insects. Mrs. Kingsley tells how a family of runaway toads made their home in a hole of the green bank at Eversley, and the scythe was never allowed to approach their retreat. He had two little friends in a pair of sand wasps which lived in a crack of the window in his drawing room, one of which he had saved from drowning in a basin of water, and every spring he would look out eagerly for them or their young, which came out of, or returned to, the same crack. He petted the white stable cat and the black house cat, and sat up with a sick dog during the last two nights of its suffering life. Wherever he went he was followed about the parish by his faithful little Dandy Dinmont, whose intelligent face was always to be seen at the lectures and school lessons, and was known to every cottager in the place, being almost as much esteemed by them as by the Kingsley children, whose attached friend he was for ten years.

Dogs, perhaps, have been pets with a greater number of famous persons than any other animal. Everyone will remember Sir Walter Scott's canine pets, of which he had more than a score. The most prized was the old Scotch hound Maida, his companion for many years, whose grave is near the gate at Abbotsford, with the monument and inscription that he designed for her. Then there were the two pet greyhounds, Douglas and Percy, which attended him everywhere. They had a privileged place in his library, one of the windows being left open in all weathers, so that they might pass in and out when they pleased.

Lord Byron had a famous dog, Boatswain, whose picture is still to be seen at Newstead Abbey; and Hood's dog, Dash, will be remembered as the one that Barry Cornwall said should have been named Rover. He accompanied Charles Lamb in many of his walks, nearly worrying the life out of the gentle essayist, who could hardly manage to keep in sight of his restless four-footed companion, and was in constant terror lest he should lose him.

Walter Savage Landor was another lover of dogs. He had a number of them—Parigi, which followed him in all his tramps; Gallio, given to him by the sculptor Story, whose place was to lie at his feet; and, most celebrated of all, Pomero, the little white Pomeranian dog that was sent to him from Fiesole to Bath, where he was then living. For twelve years Landor and his dog were alway stogether, noticeable figures wherever they went, and Pomero was written about and talked about nearly as much as his master.

Mary Russell Mitford was surrounded by dogs from her childhood. To relate her history would be to tell theirs likewise, for they were inseparable. Their qualities, troubles and general doings have an important place in her letters, and they have tender mention that might lead one to suppose them to be human members of the household. "All our pets are well," is her usual message in closing, and many of them come in for special mention, like "Marmion and Modoc and Miss Trooper, the hounds;" "Maris, with her black and glossy puppies;" "Miranda, from Stratford-on-Avon;" "Mayflower, and Mid, and Lufia, from the North country," and "Dash, who sends his respects to Mrs. Browning's doves," and was so well beloved by his mistress that when she was in London homesick she wrote to her parents, "I am dying for my Dash and my flowers."

Wadsworth's companion on his morning rambles was a dog for whose death he sincerely mourned and to whose memory he paid an exquisite tribute in verse.

There have been other famous lovers of dogs. Sir Edwin Landseer was especially fond of them, and many of his pets he has made to live again on the immortal canvas.

Mrs. Browning was greatly attached to a silken-haired, hazel-eyed spaniel that Miss Mitford gave to her. Flushie lives in literature as the subject of one of his mistress' tenderest poems.

Goethe hated dogs; his pet was a live snake, which he kept in a chimney corner—a repulsive companion, one would think. The pet of Tiberius, the Roman emperor, was also a snake; yet the two men were wholly unlike in every particular.

Jean Paul Richter's pets were a mouse, a squirrel and a white spider. Hogarth, the painter, was fond of cats, and at his home at Chiswick he had a garden where he buried his favorites, placing little tablets to mark the spot and distinguish their individual sepulchres.

The cat has been a favorite with a number of well known people. Pope made companions of several, and he showed the best side of his character to them. Dryden had also a stately favorite cat, with a temper as bitter as his own pen.

Gray, author of the beautiful "Elegy in a Country Churchyard," wrote an "Ode on the Death of a Favorite Cat, Drowned in a Tub of Gold Fishes." In this little poem he bewails the fate of the demure and almost historic Selina. Dante made a pet of a large black cat. Theophile Gautier had a white cat of great beauty named Don Perrot de Navarre, of which he was extravagantly fond. This animal died of consumption. He had a regular physician and was fed on asses' milk but he finally succumbed and the poet describes his death in moving terms.

### CUSTER FOUGHT 5,000.

(New York Press.)

There is a student at the Carlisle Indian school whose father was a leader in the battle of the Little Big Horn, where General Custer and his entire command were killed. Some authorities tell us that 277 men fell in that awful massacre and none lived to tell the tale. The opposing Indian force is set down at about 1,200. This student says his father informed him that there were no less than 5,000 Indians in the battle. Nine thousand "tame" Indians were settled on surrounding reservations, and many of these slipped away in the night-time to join Sitting Bull for a raid, returning under cover of darkness to their homes. Nearly 4,000 were with him when Custer made his fatal error.

### WHAT THE TALK WAS ABOUT.

The recent convention at Philadelphia has furnished many good anecdotes for the diligent newspaper reporters. The other day Winfield Taylor Durbin, republican nominee for governor of Indiana, stood clinging on to Mark Hanna's right ear at the entrance to the Hotel Walton. A crowd of statesmen and journalists surged peevishly around him, eager to catch the eye if not the ear of Hanna as soon as the Indianian had finished with him. For five minutes, ten, fifteen, Durbin held on to the ear. The restlessness of the eager crowd grew intense as the minutes passed. Finally Hanna tore himself away from the Hoosier at the imminent risk of losing the ear, and the crowd made a rush at Hanna. But the great man dodged into the waiting carriage and dashed away.

Then it became proper for the crowd to seize upon Durbin. Something of pith and moment certainly had been discussed and decided while Durbin clung to the ear, argued every excited New York journalist who had watched the confab with nerve-racking impatience. Wherefore, it was "up to" the Hoosier statesman to tell them all about it. "Get out your notebooks," said Durbin to his journalistic tormentors, "and take down literally what I say, or I will tell you not a word of what passed between me and Mr. Hanna." In a jiffy fifty sharpened pencils were poised over white sheets of paper. "Are you ready?" inquired Durbin. "We are," hysterically screamed the journalists in chorus. "Well," said Durbin, speaking slowly and with mock seriousness, "I was trying to borrow $5 from Hanna, but he stave'd me off with the usual excuse—he didn't have it." Then it was Durbin's turn to dash away. He fairly ran to the elevator, so eager was he to escape from the excited journalists. Some of them took him seriously, others thought he was trying to "guy" them, while others were convinced that they had a fine "story."

### PHONOGRAPHIC RECORDS.

Vienna's academy of science has decided to collect phonographic records and store them in one of the Vienna libraries. The collection will include, first, specimens of every European language and dialect, to which will be added later all non-European languages; second, the finest cotemporary musical performances, with the national airs and tunes of all races, and, third, speeches or phrases uttered by celebrated men.—Indianapolis News.

On Brazilian railroads no baggage is transported free, and a passenger is allowed to take with him into the coach only a small handbag.

## WOMEN IN GERMANY.

Germany, the most industrial country of the old world, leads Europe today in the progressive movement among the feminine portion of its population. According to the latest complete statistics now available there are 26,361,125 women and 25,409,159 men in all the German empire. Of the women 70.9 per cent are dependent upon males for their support, having no special pursuits by which to earn a livelihood. Almost 30 per cent of the German women are therefore independent and self-supporting. But 4.3 per cent are possessed of wealth, a rather small number, when it is remembered that the riches of the nobility have been accumulating for centuries. The number of domestic servants, 4.9 per cent, is only slightly more than that of the independently wealthy. Those who earn their living by industrial pursuits make up 10.9 per cent of all the women.

By far the largest number engaged in any one kind of work are those following agriculture for a living, forming 41.5 per cent of the whole number of 7,600,000 wage earning women. Next in order come the domestic servants, 20 per cent of this number, while those engaged in the work of administration and cleaning of public buildings and offices from 10.8 per cent. The textile industries employ 437,961, or 6.6 per cent. In trade 299,829, or 4.5 per cent, found a livelihood, and almost as many, 4 per cent, were employed in inns and beer or wine rooms. The number of professional women reached 176,048, or 2.6 per cent, and those engaged in providing food and amusement were almost as many, 2.1 per cent.

When compared with the statistics of 1882, thirteen years before, it is notable that the number of women wage earners has increased by 1,005,305, but the number of servants and dependent women has decreased proportionately. The greatest increase in these thirteen years was in professional women, the number rising from 115,272 to 176,048, or 5.3 per cent. It is plain from these figures that woman in Germany is keeping pace with the leaders in this movement the world over.

### HOW FRANCE SHAKES HANDS.

I have just been studying a Petit Guide de Savoir Vivre, published in Paris in 1898. According to the Petit Guide, when monsieur meets a lady he must not only "raize his hat above his head with arms half extended without stiffness, awkwardness or affectation," but he must ever have his calculating wits about him to "make the gesture more or less deliberate according to the quality of the lady." I wonder what happens when Madame Moyenne counts the seconds of the chapeau's elevation and of its periphery, to find them to lack some seconds of the coup just bestowed upon Madame Mieux. May I not guess that, as great oaks from little acorns grow, much of the bubble and squeak of ever seething Paris may be traced to feminine jealousies and the coups of French chapeaux? Says the Petit Guide:

"At present the fashion of the shake hand is the subject of much study, particularly for ladies. This ceremony comprises three movements, although executed in one time: First, separate the right elbow entirely from the body; second, bend the forearm sufficiently to raise the hand to the level of the elbow; third, at the moment that the hands touch slightly elevate the right shoulder, accompanying the movement by a delicate undulation of the body, the least hint of a shadow of a suspicion of a reverence." This "reverence" so delicately suggested, is a work of art in itself. It also has three movements in one time: First, put the left foot a step behind the right, bending the knee and slightly stooping; second, draw the right foot in line with the other and slightly incline the body; third, straighten one's self gracefully from the backward position."—Atlantic Monthly.

### EVERY INHABITANT IS INSANE

Indo-China has the only village of madmen in the world. This village, which is called Ban-Keune, is composed of some 300 families, is highly organized as a community, is industrially prosperous and pays yearly a goodly tribute to France. Yet it has not a single sane inhabitant. To enter it one must be downright mad—or, as the natives call it, "pipop." The conception of insanity prevailing in this part of the world is not that of a disease, but of a "possession."—Philadelphia Times.

### TOO TAME FOR HIM.

"No," said the St. Louis man, "I didn't enjoy the street car ride you gave me. The scenery was all right and the roadbed good, but it was too tame."

"Tame?"

"Yes. At home I'm used to being blown up at every second street corner."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

# DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE GREAT PREACHER DISCOURSES AT LENGTH ON THE RESULTS OF CHRISTIANITY.

Washington, D. C., July 1.—A remarkable illustration of the ubiquity of English-speaking people is furnished by the requests that have reached Dr. Talmage in Northern Europe for a sermon in out-of-the-way places where he did not expect to find a single person who could understand him. There, as here, he presents religion as a festivity, and invites all the world to come as guests and join in its holy merriment. Text: John ii, 10: Thou hast kept the good wine until now.

This chapter invites us to a marriage celebration. It is a wedding in common life, two plain people having pledged each other, hand and heart, and their friends having come in for congratulation. The joy is not the less because there is no pretension. In each other they find all the future they want. The daisy in the cup on the table may mean as much as a score of artistic garlands fresh from the hothouse. When a daughter goes off from home with nothing but a plain father's blessing and a plain mother's love, she is missed as much as though she were a princess.

A CRY ALL ALONE.

It seems hard, after the parents have sheltered for eighteen years, that in a few short months her affections should have been carried off by another; but mother remembers how it was in her own case when she was young, and so she braces up until the wedding has passed and the banqueters are gone, and she has a cry all alone.

Well, we are today at the wedding in Cana of Galilee. Jesus and His mother have been invited. It is evident that there are more people there than were expected. Either some people have come who were not invited, or more invitations have been sent out than it was supposed would be accepted. Of course, there is not a sufficient supply of wine. You know that there is nothing more embarrassing to a housekeeper than a scant supply. Jesus sees the embarrassment and He comes up immediately to relieve it. He sees standing six water pots. He orders the servants to fill them with water, then He waves His hand over the water, and immediately it is wine—real wine. Taste of it, and see for yourselves; no logwood in it, no strychnine in it, but first-rate wine. I will not now be diverted to the question so often discussed in my own country, whether it is right to drink wine. I am describing the scene as it was.

WON THE PRIZE.

When God makes wine He makes the very best wine; and 130 gallons of it standing around in these water pots—wine so good that the ruler of the feast tastes it and says: "Why, this is really better than anything we have had! Thou hast kept the good wine until now." Beautiful miracle! A prize was offered to the person who should write the best essay about the miracle in Cana. Long manuscripts were presented in the competition, but a poet won the prize by just this one line descriptive of the miracle: "The conscious water saw its God and blushed."

We learn from this miracle, in the place, that Christ has sympathy with housekeepers. You might have thought that Jesus would have said: "I cannot be bothered with this household deficiency of wine. It is not for me, Lord of heaven and of earth, to become caterer to this feast. I have vaster things than this to attend to." Not so said Jesus. The wine gave out, and Jesus, by miraculous power came to the rescue. Does there ever come a scant supply in your household? Have you to make a very close calculation? Is it hard work for you to carry on things decently and respectably? If so, don't sit down and cry. Don't go out and fret; but go to Him who stood in the house in Cana of Galilee. Pray in the parlor! Pray in the kitchen! Let there be no room in all your house unconsecrated by the voice of prayer. If you have a microscope, put under it one drop of water and see the insects floating about; and when you see that God makes them, and cares for them, come to the conclusion that He will take care of you and feed you.

TRUST IN GOD.

A boy asked if he might sweep the snow from the steps of a house. The lady of the household said: "Yes; you seem very poor." He says: "I am very poor." She says: "Don't you sometimes get discouraged, and feel that God is going to let you starve?" The lad looked up in the woman's face and said: "Do you think God will let me starve when I trust Him and then do the best I can?" Enough theology for older people! Trust in God and do the best you can. Midst all the worriments of housekeeping go to Him; He will help you control your temper, and supervise your domestics, and entertain your guests, and manage your home economics. There are hundreds of women, weak and nervous and exhausted with the care of housekeeping. I commend you to the Lord Jesus Christ as the best adviser and the most efficient aid—the Lord Jesus who performed his first miracle to relieve a housekeeper.

I learn also from this miracle that Christ does things in abundance. I think a small supply of wine would have made up for the deficiency. I think, certainly, they must have had enough for half the guests. One gallon of wine will do; certainly five gallons will be enough; certainly ten. But Jesus goes on and He gives them 30 gallons, and 40 gallons, and 50 gallons, and 70 gallons, and 100 gallons, and 130 gallons of the very best wine. It was just like Him—doing everything on the largest and most generous scale.

MAKES THE FLOWERS.

Does Christ, our Creator, go forth to make leaves? He makes them by the whole forest full; notched like the fern, or silvered like the aspen, or broad like the palm; thickets in the tropics, Oregon forests. Does He go forth to make flowers? He makes plenty of them; they flame from the hedge, they hang from the top of the grapevine in blossoms, they roll in the blue wave of the violets, they toss their white surf in the spiraea—enough for every child's hand a flower, enough to make for every brow a chaplet, enough with beauty to cover up the ghastliness of all the grave. Does He go forth to create water? He pours it out, not by the cupful, but by a river full, a lake full, an ocean full; pouring it out until all the earth has enough to drink, and enough with which to wash.

Does Jesus provide redemption? It is not a little salvation for this one, a little for that, and a little for the other; but enough for all—"Whosoever will, let him come." Each man an ocean full for himself. Promises for the young, promises for the old, promises for the lowly, promises for the blind, for the halt, for the outcast, for the abandoned. Pardon for all, comfort for all, mercy for all, heaven for all; not merely a cupful of gospel supply, but 130 gallons. Ay, the tears of godly repentance are all gathered up into God's bottle, and some day, standing before the throne, we will lift our cup of delight, and ask that it be filled with the wine of heaven; and Jesus, from that bottle of tears, will begin to pour in the cup, and we will cry, "Stop, Jesus, we do not want to drink our own tears!" And Jesus will say, "Know ye not that the tears of earth are the wine of heaven?" Sorrow may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning.

NO SHADOW ON JOYS.

I remark, further, Jesus does not shadow the joys of others with His own griefs. He might have sat down in that wedding and said: "I have so much trouble, so much poverty, so much persecution, and the Cross is coming; I shall not rejoice, and the gloom of my face and of my sorrows shall be cast over all this group." So said not Jesus. He said to himself: "Here are two persons starting out in married life. Let it be a joyful occasion. I will hide my own griefs. I will kindle their joy." There are many not so wise as that. I know a household where there are many little children, where for two years the musical instrument had been kept shut because there had been trouble in the house. Alas for the folly! Parents saying: "We will have no Christmas tree this coming holiday, because there has been trouble in the house. Hush that laughing upstairs! How can there be any joy when there has been so much trouble?" And so they make everything consistently dolorous, and send their sons and daughters to ruin with the gloom they throw around them.

O, my dear friends, do you not know those children will have trouble enough of their own after a while? Be glad they cannot appreciate all yours. Keep back the cup of bitterness from your daughter's lips. When your head is down in the grass of the tomb poverty may come to her, betrayal to her, bereavement to her. Keep back the sorrows as long as you can. Do you not know that that son may, after a while, have his heart broken? Stand between him and all harm.

FIGHTING HIS BATTLES.

You may not fight his battles long; fight them while you may. Throw not the chill of your own despondency over his soul; rather, be like Jesus, who came to the wedding hiding His own grief, and kindling the joys of others. So I have seen the sun on a dark day, struggling amidst clouds, black, ragged and portentous, but after a while the sun, with golden pry, heaved back the blackness; and the sun laughed to the lake, and the lake laughed to the sun, and from horizon to horizon, under the saffron sky, the water was all turned into wine.

I learn from this miracle that Christ is not impatient with the luxuries of life. It was not necessary that they should have that wine. Hundreds of people have been married without any wine. We do not read that any of the other provisions fell short. When Christ made the wine it was not necessary, but a positive luxury. I do not believe He wants us to eat hard bread and sleep on hard mattresses unless we like them the best. I think, if circumstances will allow, we have a right to the luxuries of dress, the luxuries of diet and the luxuries of residence. There is no more religion in an old coat than in a new one. We can serve God drawn by golden-plated harness as certainly as when we go a-foot. Jesus Christ will dwell with us under a fine ceiling as well as under a thatched roof.

RESULT OF CHRISTIANITY.

What is the difference between a Chinese mud hovel and an American home? What is the difference between the rough bear skins of the Russian boor and the outfit of an American gentleman? No difference, except that which the Gospel of Christ, directly or indirectly, has caused. When Christ shall have vanquished all the world I suppose every house will be a mansion, and every garment a robe, and every horse an arch necked courser, and every carriage a glittering vehicle, and every man a king, and every woman a queen, and the whole earth a paradise; the glories of the natural world harmonizing with the glories of the material world, until the very bells of the horses shall jingle the praises of the Lord.

I learn, further, from this miracle that Christ has no impatience with festal joy, otherwise He would not have accepted the invitation to that wedding. He certainly would not have done that which increased the hilarity. There may have been many in that room who were happy, but there was not one of them that did so much for the joy of the wedding party as Christ Himself. He was the chief of the banqueters. When the wine gave out He supplied it; and so, I take it, He will not deny us the joys that are positively festal.

I think the children of God have more right to laugh than any other people, and to clap their hands as loudly. There is not a single joy denied them that is given to any other people. Christianity does not clip the wings of the soul.

FLOWERS NOT FROSTED.

Religion does not frost the flowers. What is Christianity? I take it to be simply a proclamation from the throne of God of emancipation for all the enslaved and if a man accepts the terms of that proclamation and becomes free has he not a right to be merry? Suppose a father has an elegant mansion and large grounds. To whom will he give the first privilege of these grounds? Will he say: "My children, you must not walk through these paths, or sit down under these trees, or pluck this fruit. These are for outsiders. They may walk in them." No father would say anything like that. He would say: "The first privilege in all the grounds and all of my house shall be for my own children." And yet men try to make us believe that God's children are on the limits, and the chief refreshments and enjoyments of life are for outsiders, and not for His own children. It is stark atheism. There is no innocent beverage too rich for God's child to drink; there is no robe too costly for him to wear; there is no hilarity too great for him to indulge in, and no house too splendid for him to live in. He has a right to the joys of earth; he shall have a right to the joys of heaven. Though tribulation and trial and hardship may come unto him, let him rejoice. "Rejoice in the Lord, ye righteous, and again I say, rejoice."

I remark, again, that Christ comes to us in the hour of our extremity. He knew the wine was giving out before there was any embarrassment or mortification. Why did He not perform the miracle sooner? Why wait until it was all gone, and no help could come from any source, and then come in and perform the miracle?

DID IT WELL.

This is Christ's way, and when He did come in, at the hour of extremity, He made first-rate wine, so that they cried out: "Thou has kept the good wine until now." Jesus in the hour of extremity! He seems to prefer that hour. In a Christian home in Poland great poverty had come, and on the week day the man was obliged to move out of the house with his whole family. That night he knelt with his family and prayed to God. While they were kneeling in prayer there was a rap on the window pane. They opened the window, and there was a raven that the family had fed and trained, and in its bill a ring all set with precious stones, which was found out to be a ring belonging to the royal family. It was taken up to the king's residence, and for the honesty of the man in bringing it back he had a house given to him and a garden and a farm. Who was it that sent the raven tapping on the window? The same God that sent the raven to feed Elijah by the brook Cherith. Christ in the hour of extremity!

You mourned over your sins. You could not find the way out. You sat down and said: "God will not be merciful. He has cast me off," but in that the darkest hour of your history light broke from the throne, and Jesus said: "O, wanderer, come home I have seen all thy sorrows. In this, the hour of thy extremity, I offer thee pardon and everlasting life!"

THE LAST EXTREMITY.

Trouble came. You were almost torn to pieces by that trouble. You braced yourself up against it. You said: "I will be a stoic and will not care," but before you had got through making the resolution it broke down under you. You felt that all your resources were gone and then Jesus came. "In the fourth watch of the night," the Bible says, "Jesus came walking on the sea." Why did he not come in the first watch? or in the second watch? or in the third watch? I do not know. He came in the fourth and gave deliverance to his disciples. Jesus in the last extremity!

I wonder if it will be so in our very last extremity. We shall fall suddenly sick and doctors will come, but in vain. We will try the anodynes, and the stimulents, and the bathings, but all in vain. Something will say: "You must go." No one to hold us back, but the hands of enternity stretched out to pull us on. What then? Jesus will come to us, and as we say, "Lord Jesus, I am afraid of that water; I cannot wade through to the other side;" he will say, "Take hold of my arm," and we will take hold of his arm, and then he will put his foot in the surf of the wave, taking us down, deeper, deeper, deeper, and our soul will cry, "All thy waves and billows have gone over me." They cover the feet, come to the knee and pass the girdle and come to the head, and our soul cries out, "Lord Jesus Christ, I cannot hold thine arm any longer." Then Jesus will turn around, throw both arms about us and set us on the beach far beyond the tossing of the billows. Jesus in the last extremity!

A GRAND WEDDING.

That wedding scene is gone now. The wedding ring has been lost, the tankards have been broken, the house is down, but Jesus invites us to a grander wedding. You know the Bible says that the Church is the Lamb's wife, and the Lord will after awhile come to fetch her home. There will be gleaming of torches in the sky and the trumpets of God will ravish the air with their music, and Jesus will stretch out his hand and the Church, robed in white, will put aside her veil and look up into the face of her Lord and King and the bridegroom will say to the bride: "Though hast been faithful through all these years! The mansion is ready! Come home! Thou art fair, my love!" and then He shall put upon her brow the crown of dominion, and the table will be spread, and it will reach across the skies, and the mighty ones of heaven will come in, garlanded with beauty and striking their cymbals, and the bridegroom and bride will stand at the head of the table, and the banqueters, looking up, will wonder and admire, and say: "That is Jesus the bridegroom! But the scar on His brow is covered with a coronet and the stab in his side is coverd with a robe!" and, "That is the bride! The weariness of her earthly woe lost in the flush of this wedding triumph!"

VATS ON EARTH.

There will be wine enough at that wedding; not coming up from the poisoned vats of earth, but the vineyards of God will press their ripest clusters, and the cups and the tankards will blush to the brim with the heavenly vintage, and then all the banqueters will drink standing. Esther, having come up from the bacchanalian revelry of Ahasuerus, where a thousand lords feasted, will be there. And the Queen of Sheba, from the banquet of Solomon, will be there. And the mother of Jesus, from the wedding in Cana, will be there. And they all will agree that the earthly feasting was poor compared with that. Then, lifting their chalices in that light, thou shalt cry to the Lord of the feast: "Thou hast kept the good wine until now."

## THEY WANT AIR AND EXERCISE

Sir John Gorst cannot be called a great educational reformer, but he is a weighty educational critic, and he has given the country some food for thought in his recent deliverance upon the subject of infant schools. There was a time when it was held that education could not be begun too early. Modern physiologists say, on the contrary, that until 7, at the earliest, a child's mind had much better be allowed to lie fallow. What it wants is air and exercise, and it has intellectual exercise enough in using its natural powers of observation. But Great Britain spends an enormous sum every year in educating, or pretending to educate, mites of 3 years old, and even under. So far as any education is really administered at such an age, it is an almost unmixed evil, and perhaps accounts for the number of dunces in the world.—London Correspondent.

## HE RUNS A SNAKE RANCH

Abner Dodge is an aged mountaineer of San Francisco, Cal., who makes a living by raising rattlesnakes.

He owns a snake farm at the headwaters of Lytle Creek. There he raises thousands of snakes a year and kills as many. He sells their oil to druggists and their rattles and skins to curio shop keepers. Miners and sailors believe there is no remedy quite so efficacious as rattlesnake oil for rheumatic pains, boils, bruised skins and swollen joints, besides a dozen other of the disorders that human flesh is heir to. The old man is proud of his title, "the rattlesnake king."

He has been in the "snake business" for twenty years, and in that time has handled 40,000 rattlers. He recalls that "the summer that Blaine ran for president" was the best year he has ever had in business. "That year," he said, "I got over 500 snakes and made $200." A black hog is his snake trailer. He uses her as a hunter does hounds to scent and run down the quarry. When she scents a snake she grunts eagerly and excitedly, and that is her master's cue. He kills the snake with a big stick, throws it into a gunnysack that he carries over his shoulder, and discontented Peggy goes on trailing. Peggy has been bitten many times, but the poison of the rattlers has no more effect upon her than a mosquito bite.

At the rear of his house Abner Dodge has fenced in, with boards and stones, a few acres that constitute his snake farm. Here the reptiles breed rapidly and add to his wealth.

## HAD IMMEDIATE BUSINESS.

A man with a week's growth of beard on his chin and a fierce gleam in his eye stepped up to one of the windows in the post office and asked the clerk:

"Is this the registry department?"

"Yes," replied the clerk.

"I want to register a kick."

"Say, don't get——"

"I've got a 10c stamp that's never been used, and it's as good as new. I wanted to trade it for five 2c stamps at that window back there, and the fellow won't take it. A 10c stamp ain't no use to me. The government won't be out nothin'. I says. 'You can sell it again, and——'"

"You needn't waste any of your time talking to me about it. He's got his orders and you can't——"

"I ain't wastin' any of my time. I've got lots of it. I say it's a durned shame if the United States won't redeem its own——"

"Will you stand aside and let those other——"

"No, I won't stand aside. I'm going to get in my kick. When a government that's spendin' a hundred thousan' a day shootin' niggers in the Philippines can't afford to make an even trade on a 10c stamp I say it's gettin' mighty thunderin'——"

"I told you once——"

"I offered to take 9c and call it even if he'd let it go that way. I won't stand and chaffer over a cent. He wouldn't do that, either. He knows I can't use a 10c stamp, but he thinks I have got to use 2c stamps and I'll have to buy 'em. I'll fool him on that. You see if I don't. If a good citizen is going to be treated this way by the government of these United States and the men it puts in office I'll be durned if I ever buy another postage stamp as long as I live, so help me Capt. Streeter! It's the durndest littlest piece of business I ever——"

And he was still registering his kick in impassioned language when the uniformed floorwalker led him away.—Chicago Tribune.

## ANCIENT PEKIN.

Pekin lends itself to nickname and alliteration. An English minister described it as the place of "dirt, dust and disdain." Others have found it, like Lord Amherst, a city of despair. Mr. Henry Norman says that the two moments when one appreciates it are the first sight of its frowning gates and the last. Whatever it is or is not to the "men of long views," it must always be one of the nerve centers of human interest and international relations. During the dynasty of those Mings whose name was the war cry of the Taipings, and is today in the mouths of many of the secret societies that form the great difficulty of Chinese rule and management, it was a city of but second rate importance.

Their attention was given to the embellishment of the now half wasted city of Nankin, often called "the national capital," but Pekin has been the imperial city since the Ta-Tsings seized the throne, and those who are qualified to speak are of the opinion that any notion of degrading it from its pride of place to suit the convenience of European diplomacy is foredoomed to failure. It is not only the capital of Manchus, it is the capital of the mandarins. The official world is of the Pekinese stamp, and the Pekinese is the official language, the tongue of the graduate and the educated man. To the ear it has a pleasanter and softer sound than the rough dialects of the provinces, and it has been developed and molded to the elaborate and ornate phrases of polite society. The "sh" is often heard instead of harder and more uncouth conjunctions.—London Telegraph.

## WHAT WE OWE COCIETY.

Let no one congratulate himself that he is free from the responsibility of the corruption and deception which he sees and laments, merely because his own dealings are fair and square. His duty to honor is not finished when his own transactions are honorable. Let him consider his tempted brethren and remove every stumbling block from their way. Let him manifest no respect for the wealth that has been gained by trickery or that is upheld by injustice; no reverence for the sordid miser, though he count his millions; for the fraudulent speculator, though he scatter riches broadcast; for the unjust oppressor, though he dress in broadcloth and fare sumptuously every day; for the man who, through bribery or corruption or force, has climbed from one seat of power to another. But let him give unstinted admiration to that success in every noble purpose which has been gained by sterling qualities and honorable methods.

So will his influence go to form a public opinion which shall finally sweep away dishonorable practices and raise to our highest seats and most responsible posts that union of ability and energy with fidelity and honor that shall conduce to the prosperity of the citizen and the nation.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

## MADE LOVE TO 120 GIRLS.

Probably the most successful suitor of modern times is Alois Frankenberg, a Bavarian, who has just been sentenced at Gratz, in Austria, to spend two years and a half in prison because he made love to too many girls and swindled them out of goodly sums of money. The son and heir of a wealthy man at Gratz, he quickly ran through his patrimony, whereupon he advertised for a wife in several papers. Girls of all ranks in society answered his advertisement, and, selecting among them those who were comely and who had money, he at once promised to marry them. Gradually he inveigled their money from them, and then he disappeared, leaving the hapless women to mourn over his fickleness and his dishonesty.

He was next heard of at Munich, where he played the same trick and with equal success on several young and old widows. To the neighboring cities he also paid frequent visits, and ever with the same object in view, the result being that in a short time he had accumulated quite a handsome fortune. Unfortunately he went one day to Gratz and was there seen by one of his victims, who promptly had him arrested.

This modern Don Juan is himself authority for the statement that he had offered his hand and heart to at least 120 maids and widows.

## WHITE MAN TURNED YELLOW.

Great consternation was felt by the friends of M. A. Hogarty, of Lexington, Ky., when they saw he was turning yellow. His skin slowly changed color, also his eyes, and he suffered terribly. His malady was Yellow Jaundice. He was treated by the best doctors, but without benefit. Then he was advised to try Electric Bitters, the wonderful Stomach and Liver Remedy, and he writes: "After taking two bottles I was wholly cured." A trial proves its matchless merit for all Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. Only 50c. Sold by Dreier Bros., druggists.

## SWEETS FROM TAR.

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## WAS IT A MIRACLE?

"The marvelous cure of Rena J. Stout of consumption has created intense excitement in Cammack, Ind.," writes Marion Stuart, a leading druggist of Muncie, Ind. "She only weighed 90 pounds when her doctor in Yorktown said she must soon die. Then she began to use Dr. King's New Discovery and gained 37 pounds in weight and was completely cured." It has cured thousands of hopeless cases, and is positively guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung diseases. 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Dreier Bros.' drug store.

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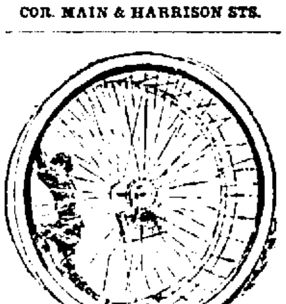

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# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

**WE ARE TOLD TO BELIEVE, WORDS OF JESUS EMBRACING THE HIGHEST CLAIMS OF CHRISTIAN FAITH.**

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., of Park street church, Boston, in the Chicago Record.)

Lesson for Sunday, July 8, 1900.

Topic—"Jesus, the Bread of Life."

Text—John vi., 22-40.

REGARDING CHRIST'S CLAIMS.

This piece of scripture from the pen of John embraces the profundities of our Christian faith. It and its context carry us up to the most exalted heights of Christ's character and claims. Let us not be tempted to follow teachers who read their pet philosophy into these sacred statements of gospel truth. No doubt but John had an eye and an intellect which discerned spiritual depths in Jesus which neither Matthew, Mark nor Luke perceived. But never can we believe that any part of the gospels was written so mystically, so philosophically, so scholastically, that none but the erudite can understand the meaning. If we can believe the ancient prophet (Habakkuk ii., 2) was divinely directed to "write that vision and make it plain upon tables that he may run that readeth it," much more do we believe the biographies of Christ were written, not as oracles to be understood only by professional interpreters, but plain to the perception of every spiritually enlightened mind.

First of all we will hastily survey the historical situation, so that the occasion may aid our understanding of the august teachings concerning "Jesus the bread of life." The Master had entered upon the third year of His public ministry; and as time passed it is to be observed that He advanced from the more rudimentary teaching by parables, with which He began, into deeper disclosures of divine truth, as we have it in His doctrine of the bread of life. Events fell historically as follows: Taking the beheading of John Baptist a little while ago as our starting point, we saw in previous sudies (Matt. xiv., 12-14) that Jesus, for prudential reasons, retired from Galilee. Possibly He had knowledge that Herod Antipas, who had slain John, would also take His life, and, as His "hour was not yet come," He withdrew and went beyond Jordan to Bethsaida. Thither a great multitude of people followed Him, and there He wrought the amazing miracle of feeding them. This feat being finished and the throngs being advised to depart, and His disciples constrained to take boat and cross to the western shore of the sea, Jesus ascended a mountain and spent the night until approaching daylight in prayer. Then in the latest darkness or earliest dawn He went walking on the sea to get His disciples, whose boat was writhing in the winds and waves that imperilled their safety. Reaching them (Matt. xiv., 26-34) after allaying their fears and saving Peter from sinking He entered the boat had crossed over unto Gennesaret, on the west coast of Galilee. All this occurred in a day and a night, and (lesson verse 22) on the day after He went over to the Bethsaida country He had come back again to Capernaum. These movements of the Master greatly confused the crowd which had followed Him. He had directed them to disperse after the miraculously provided bread had been eaten. Evidently they had not done so, but were watching His movements (lesson 22-25). So next morning they looked high and low for Him. Knowing there had been but one boat there and that His disciples had sailed in that and Jesus "had not entered with His disciples," they were mystified. As it happened, "there came boats from Tiberias and the people got into these boats and sailed for Capernaum, seeking Jesus." (Lesson verse 25.) When they "found Him on the other (west) side of the sea they said unto Him: Rabbi, when camest Thou hither?"

At that point our Lord was ready and administered a gentle rebuke, because He knew what leading motive influenced their search for (lesson verse 26) Him. It was not a base motive, but a low rather than a lofty motive. Seeing with what readiness in the absence of any exertion whatever He multiplied the loaves, and could have done so indefinitely, they may most naturally have reasoned, poor as they mostly were, that if they might keep in company with Jesus their hard life would be changed to one of ease. They had looked upon the miracle in no other light than a temporal physical blessing, a mere matter of plenty to eat costing no one anything. Hence the temptation to look upon Christ simply as a philanthropist and His mission as humanitarian only. Ye seek Me only "because ye ate of the loaves and were filled." Perhaps the same rebuke might be administered rightly to many now who associate themselves with Christ and His church. They do it for what they will get out of it. With such Jesus has no pleasure, although He does have patience. He meant the miracle in the desert place beyond the sea should be a sign to all who saw it of His divine power to save the perishing from spiritual starvation. Had He been devoted to nothing more than humanitarian kindness to the hungry mouths of men He would have and He should have wrought a hundred miracles where he performed but one. As a fact, He performed no more than enough to establish evidence of His divine energy, at the same time starting in their minds thoughts of higher things than the bread which perisheth. Seeing they then and there had been so stupidly slow to catch His meaning, He now breaks straight into the subject of the bread of life and declares Himself to be that bread.

His first thought is one of practical appeal to what they knew, that food for the body (lesson verse 27) is of passing value. That which is eaten one day does not prevent hunger the next. It is "the meat which perisheth," and has but temporary influence of good. In that our daily food is typical of all material things. At most and best we obtain evanescent value from any and every earthly good.

TO OBTAIN ETERNAL LIFE.

Having emphasized this fact, Jesus rises to the higher and higher truth concerning supply and demand. In His sermon on the mount He taught that "the life is more than meat;" that material attainments and indulgences do not answer the demands of man. Now He is to tell us what will answer all demands; and, marvelous enough, He presents Himself as the vital necessity of the human soul. What startling statements occur and recur in all the remaining portion of this sixth chapter; please read and reflect. He asserts that He (lesson verse 27) shall give eternal life to those who will partake of the meat "which abideth"—does not lose its supporting force. Moreover, Jesus claims that God, the Father, (verse 27) "hath sealed Him for this end." To seal anything in the sense here intended is to attest it, as we attest documents with legalized seals.

Then the people began to inquire how they can work for the higher, holier and everlasting supply which does not "perish with the using." "What must we do that we may work the works of God?" The prevalent idea of working the works of God was and still is that we live respectable and upright lives. That we earn a reputation for high-principled behavior. Do this, and there is a very general belief that all is done that any one will be asked to do. Perhaps we should join the body of professing Christians and contribute our share to the support of the cause of Christianity. Having gone thus far in the way of good works, some say God would be unjust to require more.

If Jesus Christ is to be an authority in religious truth and teaching, there is something other than all that and forever more important. Jesus (verse 29) said unto them: "This is the work of God and ye believe in Him whom He hath sent." That was not saying propriety of life and all the rest are of no consequence. They are right in their place. But Jesus says the one transcendent work is to believe on Me, whom God hath sent. Do that and all other right things will follow in time. No one can believe in Me and follow Me and yet live unrighteously in a willful way.

With that the people became critical (verses 30-31) and began to question whether He had grounds on which to make such promises to those who might believe on Him. They claimed that no sign had been given to indicate that He was so much as the equal of Moses (verses 30-31), for they understood (psalm cv., 40) that Moses had given them the manna from heaven. This Jesus flatly denied as to Moses (verse 32), and then boldly affirmed that (33-35) only that is "the bread of God" which "giveth life unto the world," and with growing boldness asserted Himself to be "the Bread of Life." And once launched on this subject of giving life (verse 38), He announced that His advent to this world was for the purpose of giving life to those whom the Father had given Him. Jesus must have presented an astonishing figure in the eyes of His audience when, having begun this address of self-assertion He enlarged and yet more enlarged until His intimate disciples said (verse 60) "This is a hard [incredible] saying who can hear it?" For not only did He affirm His Sonship by the Father and His mission to be to give life to His church, but passed all known bounds, saying, "The bread which I will give is My flesh, for the life of the world."

"He (John vi., 5) that eateth My flesh and drinketh My blood hath eternal life, and I will raise him up at the last day," "for My flesh is meat indeed, and My blood is drink indeed;" "he that eateth My flesh and drinketh My blood abideth in Me and I in him." It was to these strange, sublime and to some stumbling assertions we referred at the outset of this lesson, as carrying us up to the most exalted heights of Christ's character and claims. The gathered company could not understand Him. His chief adherents were balked in their belief; and (verse 66) "many of His disciples from that time went back and walked no more with Him." To the present moment the effect of these seemingly extravagant utterances is to separate people into classes. So that the skeptically inclined consider them the words of a fanatic. Some who do not break company with Christ reject the record as being of John's wild enthusiasm and not of Christ's actual utterances. Such as lay claim to the Christian name and yet class Jesus with mere men have of course no other escape from convicting Him of crazy absurdities than to face the Bible statements with "He never said such foolish things."

NOT TO BE TAKEN IN PARTS.

The fate of such a method of interpretation is pull down the whole account of Christ in the gospel. For if we may dispose of these deep and mysterious affirmations in such short order, why not contend that Jesus never spoke the tenth chapter of John, as to the sheep and good shepherd? Why not deny that He said anything (John xiv.) about the many mansions and the place He has gone to prepare for His people? Why not blot out the seventeenth chapter, and so rob the reader of His peerless intercessory prayer? In short, it is certain to invalidate all the gospel for us to pick and choose only that as authoritative which it may please our fancy to consider authoritative. There is a better method. Read with reason, there is nothing outlandish in what the Lord said of Himself as the bread and of eating His flesh and blood. Turning with natural abhorrence from the cannibal thought of it, we have in it all only this: That Jesus Christ came into the world to devote Himself body and blood to the saving of the world. What the world is starving for lack of He stands ready to give in all the superabundance which characterized His supply of bread to the 5,000 in the desert beyond Jordan. Therefore if we would have life eternal, which is more than mere extended existence; which is life in fullness of powers, possibilities and pure pleasures, we must take Him into our being as we take meat into the body—His thoughts, His desires, His dominating principles—and live upon them. That will be "Christ in you, the hope of glory."

## A HANDFUL OF MARINES.

The author of "China, The Long Lived Empire," describes a crisis at Pekin less than two years ago that reads as if it were a part of yesterday's news.

"During recent years Pekin has been such a hot-bed of intrigue, secret conventions and concession-seeking, of high-handed and under-handed proceedings, that a diplomat's life has not been a happy one, nor his position a sinecure. With coups de'etat before breakfast, executions overnight, rioting soldiers at the railway station, mobs stoning legation carts and chairs at will, and telegraphic communication broken whenever the soldiers could use the wires, the legations called for guards of their own marines in the autumn of 1898. Thirty or forty guards were sent to different European legations, but the Russian legation required seventy men-at-arms and Cossacks to protect it. Last to arrive were nine marines to defend the modest premises rented to the great republic of the United States of North America, the want of actual roof-area to shelter more guards obliging the American minister to ask that the other marines should remain at Tien Tsin, eighty miles away. By renting a Chinese house eighteen marines were finally quartered near the legation.

"This would have been farcical and laughable, humiliating to American pride only, if there had not been real danger and need for guards for the little community of foreign diplomats, shut like rats in a trap in a double-walled city of an estimated 1,300,000 fanatic, foreign-hating Chinese, with a more hostile and lawless army of 60,000 vicious Chinese soldiers without the walls and scattered over the country towards Tien Tsin."

## FORESTRY IN PHILIPPINES.

The bureau of forestry of the Philippines has a similar scope to that of the bureau of forestry in the United States, under the supervision of the department of agriculture, but has never heretofore been conducted to any advantage to the people of the Philippines. Its object is the preservation and regulation of the large timber tracts in the islands.—Army and Navy Journal.

Germany has a new association of librarians, sixty of whom recently had a convention at Marburg.

Assuan, Egypt, has two new hotels and an English church for 300 people.

## LIGHTENING'S WORK.

**Fifteen Hundred Persons Were Killed or Injured Last Year by Thunderbolts.**

[New York Tribune.]

An American periodical devoted to electrical interests recently expressed the opinion that, although much damage is done to property by lightning every year, not more than 100 lives are lost from the same cause. Hence, it was argued, there was a good deal of needless popular apprehension on his score. The conclusion is eminently correct, but the premises on which it is based are not altogether sound. A report has just been issued by the United States weather bureau on the thunderstorms of 1899. It is announced that the number of fatal cases of lightning stroke in this country of which the bureau has received information was 562, and that 820 persons were struck, but did not die in consequence. Here is a total close to 1,400, and if allowance is made for unreported cases it is credible that no less than 1,500 persons are more or less seriously injured by lightning in the United States annually, and that about three-eighths of them are killed outright.

It is asserted that the fatalities from this cause in 1899 were more numerous than usual. It is probable, however, that the increase is apparent rather than real, and that it simply represents improved facilities for getting information. A similar development was noticed during the first few years when tornadoes were observed and reported in this country. And though the lightning statistics here quoted are collected with commendable diligence and certainly possess a definite value, one should be cautious about drawing hasty inferences from a comparison of one year's figures with another's.

THE RECORD BY STATES.

Of the fatal cases of 1899 about one-tenth, 50, are credited to Pennsylvania, 41 to Illinois, 34 to Ohio, 28 to Indiana, 24 to Minnesota and only 23 to New York. At least three factors enter into this question of distribution. The size of a state counts for something, of course, and so does density of population. But it must also be borne in mind that some parts of the country experience a greater abundance of thunderstorms than do others. So that from this one cause alone results a great inequality in the chances of harm. The region of greatest frequency lies, approximately, between the Missouri valley and the Alleghanies. The gulf states are visited almost as often, square mile for square mile, and the New England states by an appreciably smaller proportion. The Rocky mountain region is not altogether exempt, but it has few thunderstorms, whereas the Pacific coast is practically free from them. No fatal cases were reported last year from California, Nevada, Oregon or Washington. Idaho, Montana, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, however, each reported from one to nine.

Prof. Alfred J. Henry, who has digested and arranged the government's data on this subject, declares that when death results from lightning it usually occurs immediately. Of the persons who were struck but not killed some recovered entirely and some suffered from a permanent paralysis of the legs or arms. The largest number killed by a single stroke was five.

CURIOUS ECCENTRICITIES.

Many eccentricities have been observed in the paths taken by lightning when this could be traced along the walls of buildings that had been hit. Equally strange in its behavior in regard to human beings. Many of its victims are badly marked and burned. Their clothing is often set on fire, but cases are not uncommon in which it is impossible to find any outward trace of the electric fluid. This remarkable dissimilarity in effect was strikingly illustrated by the appearance of two brothers who were killed while driving in a dogcart. They were found lying on the ground where they fell from the vehicle. One body bore a number of small burns on the chest abdomen and back and the shirt and waist coast were distinctly scorched. The other body was without visible injury. Scarcely less surprising is the fact that persons whose clothing is set on fire by lightning occasionally survive the stroke. Several possible explanations of these exceptional cases are offered. It seems probable that one person can stand more electricity than another. And if, as Dr. Oliver Lodge holds, lightning is an oscillatory discharge it should occasion no surprise if it affected only the exterior of a body and did not penetrate to any great depth.

Still another freak that was reported last year was the killing of a team of horses attached to a wagon and of a man seated in the back part of the latter, while the driver was not seriously injured. The fact leads Professor Henry to remark that the zone of danger from a thunderbolt is probably larger than has been supposed. The old notion was that it had a breadth of only a few inches. In some photographs of lightning the flash assumes a ribbon-like form and has a width of scarcely less than thirty or forty feet. It is not improbable that in these bands there are splits or lanes of immunity, which would account for the curious exemption just mentioned.

DANGER IN THE OPEN.

Nearly half of the lightning strokes reported occur out in the open, 34 per cent in houses, 11 per cent under trees and 9 per cent in barns. It would not be safe to conclude from these figures that one is less likely to be hit while in a barn or under a tree than when in a house or a field. Rightly to construe the statistics one must also know how many people in houses and in the open were unharmed. It is generally conceded that seeking shelter under branches of a tree is about the riskiest possible proceeding during a thunderstorm. It is much safer to take a wetting and keep in the open, unless it is practicable to go in doors. However, even in a house one should avoid approaching too closely to an open window or door. It is better to sit or stand near the center of a room. Those who are out of doors should keep away from wire fences as well as trees.

The wire clothesline was the cause of at least a dozen deaths last year. That number of women were struck by lightning and killed while removing clothing from the line. Metal is altogether too good a conductor of electricity to be a safe neighbor under such circumstances. Professor Henry says that a wire clothesline ought never to be permitted to come within fifty feet of a dwelling. Much less should it be fastened to one corner of the house, as is commonly done.

## BATTLE OF THE CONSCRIPT.

When scarred men held the boards in Louisville the past week, says the Courier-Journal, one was here who was known to have been a gallant soldier, and who had an unmistakable bullet scar on the left side of his forehead.

"In what battle did you get that wound?"

"The biggest fight I was ever in."

This short sentence meant a great deal, because this soldier had been in some of the greatest battles of the war.

"What fight was it?"

"I call it the battle of the conscript."

"Battle of the conscript? What do you mean?"

"Well, it was toward the end of the war, after the conscript act had been passed, and I was one of a detail to get a certain man in Tennessee who had been conscripted but who had escaped. We located him at his home, and we proceeded to advance on the house.

"As luck would have it, I was ahead, and was the first man to enter the house. My man was lying in bed, and I walked toward him and told him to get up.

"He did so, but as he arose he came up with a revolver. We clinched, and of all the fights I was ever in this beat all. We tussled and we tussled. I found the conscript was the better man, and my only hope was either in holding on or some of our boys coming.

"I kept on wrestling, my chief aim being to hold down that hand with the revolver. The affair was getting monotonous to me, and I was about to quit because the conscript had me beat, when some of the boys rushed in, but not before the conscript wrenched his revolver arm loose and let me have it, and I was floored.

"The bullet struck me glancingly on the side of the head and after burrowing under the skin for a couple of inches passed out without injuring the skull."

"What became of the conscript?"

"Would you belive that that fellow escaped from camp that night? And the confederacy lost, in my judgment, a good scrapper."

## CHINESE NAMES MADE EASY.

An acknowledged authority on the pronunciation of Chinese names as transliterated into English assures us that there need be no serious difficulty in sounding the many Chinese names appearing in newspapers if the speakers will remember that the vowels in these names are uniformly those of Italian or continental alphabet, namely: (1) a always about as in far; e always approximately as a in they or then; i like i in machine or pin; o as either the o of song or how; and u always as u of rule. (2) Also, it should be remembered, every syllable has an independent value and should be given that value in pronunciation. (3) As for consonants, they are pronounced exactly as written. These three rules will secure as correct a pronunciation of Chinese names as can be secured without oral instruction.—Boston Transcript.

A university for the study of the arts and sciences is to be founded at Constantinople by order of the sultan.

Cuba is the greatest sugar producing country in the world, and its normal crop is about 1,000,000 tons.

## "BUY WHEAT."

"Buy wheat!" exclaimed J. Mortimer Billings. In the enthusiasm of the moment he far forgot himself as to smite his host's table to emphasize his words. "Buy wheat!" he repeated. "It's going up like a racehorse. Buy it now at 75. We'll have dollar wheat before July 4. Dollar wheat, sir!" And J. Mortimer Billings paused for breath and nodded vigorously at his old friend, George Felton, whose guest he was at dinner.

"I believe it," put in George Felton, more because he knew some answer was expected than because he cared whether wheat sold for a dollar or 50 cents.

"Believe it—of course you do," began J. Mortimer Billings again. "Any man with the sense of a rabbit believes it—knows it. There's a fortune to be made in buying right now. Dollar wheat, I say." Mr. Billings said it, as though the future of wheat were as good as selling at a dollar right then. He drew himself up and wagged his head at Mr. Felton and pretty Mrs. Felton with the superiority born of seniority in years, business, and marital experience. Mr. Billings was only thirty, but he was five years older than his friend, Felton. He held a clerical position with a big board of trade firm and sometimes took a "flyer" in wheat. He liked to talk—Felton was a good listener. Many a friendship has been based upon less. Conservative, deliberate Felton, who kept books for a big west side foundry, rather looked up to his dashing friend from the board of trade, and Mrs. Felton had come to share her husband's respect for J. Mortimer Billings.

"Is it really certain that one could make money by buying wheat now?" asked Mrs. Felton, who had all the wisdom of twenty years and the full measure of experience which comes from eight whole months of married life.

"Just as certain as anything can be down here below," replied Mr. Billings. "Traders who are buying wheat are making money faster than they can count it. They're being almost smothered under greenbacks. Take even my case. I bought 1,000 bushels at 69—sold out at 74 three days later. You can imagine my profit."

"What did you do with so much?" inquired Mrs. Felton, meaning the wheat.

"Put it in my flat," answered Mr. Billings, meaning the profit. "Everything goes into my flat. We had two rooms nearly bare. Filled them up pretty well on that deal."

"I should think so," assented the young wife.

"But never go to a bucket shop for wheat," advised the man from the board of trade.

"Of course not," said Mrs. Felton promptly.

Then Mr. Felton tried to talk about the outlook of the Bessemer pig market and, although he failed, the conversation didn't get back to wheat.

When the guest had departed Mrs. Felton asked:

"Mr. Billings is a good business man, isn't he?"

"Yes, bright," answered the husband.

"Do you think wheat's going up?"

"Billings says so. He ought to know," and Mr. Felton yawned audibly and made for the bedroom.

"Why don't you buy wheat?"

"Humph!" said Mr. Felton. "I'm in the iron not the wheat business."

The wife said no more, but the next morning "Buy wheat!" and "Dollar wheat!" rang in her ears. There seemed to be some magic in the words. The spoons as she tumbled them into the sideboard drawer seemed to say, "Buy wheat!" and the dishes as they clattered in the pan said, "Dollar wheat."

"Why shouldn't we buy wheat and make some money," though Mrs. Felton. "Mr. Billings says there is a fortune in it. But George is a little slow, dear fellow. He can't help being so, I suppose. But if he'd only do like Mr. Billings then we could fit up our flat as Mr. Billings did. But why can't I buy wheat? Yes, why not?"

Mrs. Felton stopped and thought. She had $75 and more which she had put by out of her liberal allowance.

"Wheat's now 75 cents, Mr. Billings said," she figured. "Now $75 would buy 100 bushels. It would rather crowd the flat, but if Mr. Billings put 1,000 bushels in his flat we ought to be able to store away a hundred bushels here, even if we haven't two bare rooms."

Mrs. Felton thoughtfully put on her hat and sailed forth. On Wabash avenue, she remembered, she had seen a big sign, "Flour and feed."

"They'll have wheat there, of course," she said to herself. "The idea of going to a bucket shop for wheat. How foolish some people are! Might as well go to a drug store for horse shoe nails."

The young wife stepped jauntily into the big feed store.

"I want to buy some wheat," she said.

"Yes," said the feed man. "What grade?"

Here was an unexpected question and Mrs. Felton hesitated.

"Why, the best," she finally ventured.

"No. 2 red?"

"The best."

"Very well," said the salesman. "How much do you want?"

"Seventy-five dollars' worth."

"Seventy-five dollars' worth," repeated the feed man in astonishment, looking at the stylishly-dressed young woman.

"Yes, $75 worth," answered Mrs. Felton in her most severe tone, thinking: "He knows I've got a good 'tip' and don't want to sell."

The grain man asked no more questions, but took Mrs. Felton's address and promised to have the order delivered that afternoon.

At 3 o'clock a great grain wagon came. It groaned under its load.

"Where's the barn mum?" asked the driver.

"There's no barn. You're to bring it right in here," said Mrs. Felton calmly.

"It's not 'er pound of sausages I hev, mum, it's a hundred bushels of wheat," suggested the teamster.

"I know that," answered Mrs. Felton, again calling up that severe tone. "Bring it right in the back door at once."

"But—" began the man again.

"I don't want any of your impudence!" exclaimed the young wife. "I've bought that wheat and paid for it and want you to bring it right in here."

When George Felton got home that evening dust met his nostrils and he noticed a flush of excitement on his wife's cheeks. The dust brought back to him his days on the farm.

"What's up," he asked, sniffing the air, after kissing his wife.

Mrs. Felton led him to the rear of the six-room flat. Great gray, dusty bags were piled along the hall. Others were lined up along the side of the dining-room. The flour bin in the pantry was bursting. There were two great bags under the sink. As many more were stowed away under the kitchen table. A pile frowned in from the back porch.

"What the duce is this?" grasped the astonished husband, surveying the scene.

"I've bought wheat," said Mrs. Felton, bravely. "Bought it at 75. It's traveling toward a dollar like a race horse. There's fourtunes in wheat. Can't lose. There'll be dollar wheat, I say!" And Mrs. Felton tried to draw herself up as J. Mortimer Billings had done. Mr. Felton sat down on a bag of wheat and wept.—Chicago Tribune.

## THE GROWTH OF LANGUAGE.

Language is being made so fast in these days that it is unsafe for purists to formulate lists of words that are unfit for polite use. A writer in the London Academy contends that many words rejected of the purists are really rough-hued stones that are necessary to fill crevices in the language, and that the critic who would exclude them is ignorant of his calling. William Cullen Bryant's long list, published many years ago, and widely consulted ever since, the Academy critic objects to as a bag filled with bones of contention and liable to rattle whenever it is touched.—New York Commercial Advertiser.


## LEARN THE USE OF SMUDGES.

A curious bit of adaptation to circumstances may be seen in summer among the cattle of the swamp lands along the Mississippi. From July to mid-September blood-sucking insects—mosquitoes, flies, gnats and so on, are so bad there cattle are sometimes in danger of their lives. So are people, unless they make smudges—that is to say, fires so thickly smothered they fill the air with clouds of smoke and thus drive away the pests. The cattle soon learn the use and value of the smudges.—New York Sun.

## THE APPETITE OF A GOAT

Is envied by all whose Stomach and Liver are out of order. But such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills give a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25c. at Dreier Bros.' drug store.


## DOGS THAT ARE VALUABLE.

In Manchuria and on the eastern borders of Mongolia, where the severe cold develops a beautiful growth of hair, are found thousands of flocks of young dogs. There is a great demand for both dog skins and dog hair in Northern Asia. A bride in Mongolia or Manchuria commonly receives a number of live dogs as wedding presents.—Saturday Evening Post.


## IT SAVED HIS LEG.

P. A. Danforth, of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg, but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles, it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25 cts. Sold by Dreier Bros., druggists.

# DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE GREAT PREACHER DISCOURSES AT LENGTH ON THE RESULTS OF CHRISTIANITY.

Washington, D. C., July 1.—A remarkable illustration of the ubiquity of English-speaking people is furnished by the requests that have reached Dr. Talmage in Northern Europe for a sermon in out-of-the-way places where he did not expect to find a single person who could understand him. There, as here, he presents religion as a festivity, and invites all the world to come as guests and join in its holy merriment. Text: John ii, 10: Thou hast kept the good wine until now.

This chapter invites us to a marriage celebration. It is a wedding in common life, two plain people having pledged each other, hand and heart, and their friends having come in for congratulation. The joy is not the less because there is no pretension. In each other they find all the future they want. The daisy in the cup on the table may mean as much as a score of artistic garlands fresh from the hothouse. When a daughter goes off from home with nothing but a plain father's blessing and a plain mother's love, she is missed as much as though she were a princess.

A CRY ALL ALONE.

It seems hard, after the parents have sheltered for eighteen years, that in a few short months her affections should have been carried off by another; but mother remembers how it was in her own case when she was young, and so she braces up until the wedding has passed and the banqueters are gone, and she has a cry all alone.

Well, we are today at the wedding in Cana of Galilee. Jesus and His mother have been invited. It is evident that there are more people there than were than were expected. Either some people have come who were not invited, or more invitations have been sent out than it was supposed would be accepted. Of course, there is not a sufficient supply of wine. You know that there is nothing more embarrassing to a housekeeper than a scant supply. Jesus sees the embarrassment and He comes up immediately to relieve it. He sees standing six water pots. He orders the servants to fill them with water, then He waves His hand over the water, and immediately it is wine—real wine. Taste of it, and see for yourselves; no logwood in it, no strychnine in it, but first-rate wine. I will not now be diverted to the question so often discussed in my own country, whether it is right to drink wine. I am describing the scene as it was.

WON THE PRIZE.

When God makes wine He makes the very best wine; and 130 gallons of it standing around in these water pots—wine so good that the ruler of the feast tastes it and says: "Why, this is really better than anything we have had! Thou hast kept the good wine until now." Beautiful miracle! A prize was offered to the person who should write the best essay about the miracle in Cana. Long manuscripts were presented in the competition, but a poet won the prize by just this one line descriptive of the miracle: "The conscious water saw its God and blushed."

We learn from this miracle, in the place, that Christ has sympathy with housekeepers. You might have thought that Jesus would have said: "I cannot be bothered with this household deficiency of wine. It is not for me, Lord of heaven and of earth, to become caterer to this feast. I have vaster things than this to attend to." Not so said Jesus. The wine gave out, and Jesus, by miraculous power came to the rescue. Does your ever come a scant supply in your household? Have you to make every thing calculation? Is it hard work for you to carry on things decently and respectably? If so, don't sit down and cry. Don't go out and fret; but go to Him who stood in the house in Cana of Galilee. Pray in the parlor! Pray in the kitchen! Let there be no room in all your house unconsecrated by the voice of prayer. If you have a microscope, put under it one drop of water and see the insects floating about; and when you see that God makes them, and cares for them, come to the conclusion that He will take care of you and feed you.

TRUST IN GOD.

A boy asked if he might sweep the snow from the steps of a house. The lady of the household said: "Yes; you seem very poor." He says: "I am very poor." She says: "Don't you sometimes get discouraged, and feel that God is going to let you starve?" The lad looked up in the woman's face and said: "Do you think God will let me starve when I trust Him and then do the best I can?" Enough theology for older people! Trust in God and do the best you can. Midst all the worriments of housekeeping go to Him; He will help you control your temper, and supervise your domestics, and entertain your guests, and manage your home economics. There are hundreds of women, weak and nervous and exhausted with the care of housekeeping. I commend you to the Lord Jesus Christ as the best adviser and the most efficient aid—the Lord Jesus who performed his first miracle to relieve a housekeeper.

I learn also from this miracle that Christ does things in abundance. I think a small supply of wine would have made up for the deficiency. I think, certainly, they must have had enough for half the guests. One gallon of wine will do; certainly five gallons will be enough; certainly ten. But Jesus goes on and He gives them 30 gallons, and 40 gallons, and 50 gallons, and 70 gallons, and 100 gallons, and 130 gallons of the very best wine. It was just like Him—doing everything on the largest and most generous scale.

MAKES THE FLOWERS.

Does Christ, our Creator, go forth to make leaves? He makes them by the whole forest full; notched like the fern, or silvered like the aspen, or broad like the palm; thickets in the tropics, Oregon forests. Does He go forth to make flowers? He makes plenty of them; they flame from the hedge, they hang from the top of the grapevine in blossoms, they roll in the blue wave of the violets, they toss their white surf in the spiraea—enough for every child's hand a flower, enough to make for every brow a chaplet, enough with beauty to cover up the ghastliness of all the grave. Does He go forth to create water? He pours it out, not by the cupful, but by a river full, a lake full, an ocean full; pouring it out until all the earth has enough to drink, and enough with which to wash.

Does Jesus provide redemption? It is not a little salvation for this one, a little for that, and a little for the other; but enough for all—"Whosoever will, let him come." Each man an ocean full for himself. Promises for the young, promises for the old, promises for the lowly, promises for the blind, for the halt, for the outcast, for the abandoned. Pardon for all, comfort for all, mercy for all, heaven for all; not merely a cupful of gospel supply, but 130 gallons. Ay, the tears of godly repentance are all gathered up into God's bottle, and some day, standing before the throne, we will lift our cup of delight, and ask that it be filled with the wine of heaven; and Jesus, from that bottle of tears, will begin to pour in the cup, and we will cry, "Stop, Jesus, we do not want to drink our own tears!" And Jesus will say, "Know ye not that the tears of earth are the wine of heaven?" Sorrow may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning.

NO SHADOW ON JOYS.

I remark, further, Jesus does not shadow the joys of others with His own griefs. He might have sat down in that wedding and said: "I have so much trouble, so much poverty, so much persecution, and the cross is coming; I shall not rejoice, and the gloom of my face and of my sorrows shall be cast over all the group." So said not Jesus. He said to himself: "Here are two persons starting out in married life. Let it be a joyful occasion. I will hide my own griefs. I will kindle their joy." There are many not so wise as that. I know a household where there are many little children, where for two years the [illegible] had been kept [illegible] because there had been [illegible] in the house. Ah, for the folly! Parents saying: "We will have no Christmas tree this coming holiday, because there has been trouble in the house. Hush that laughing up stairs! How can there be any joy when there has been so much trouble?" And so they make everything consistently doleful, and send [illegible] with the gloom they throw around them.

O, my [illegible] friends, do you not know those children will have [illegible] the trouble of their own after a while? Be glad they cannot appreciate all yours. Keep back the cup of bitterness from your daughter's lips. When your head is down in the grave of the family poverty may come to her, betrayal to her, bereavement to her. Keep back the sorrows as long as you can. Do you not know that that son may, after a while, have his heart broken? Stand between him and all harm.

FIGHTING HIS BATTLES.

You may not fight his battles long; fight them while you may. Throw not the chill of your own despondency over his soul; rather, be like Jesus, who came to the wedding hiding His own grief, and kindling the joys of others. So I have seen the sun on a dark day, struggling amidst clouds, black, ragged and portentous, but after a while the sun, with golden pry, heaved back the blackness; and the sun laughed to the lake, and the lake laughed to the sun, and from horizon to horizon, under the saffron sky, the water was all turned into wine.

I learn from this miracle that Christ is not impatient with the luxuries of life. It was not necessary that they should have that wine. Hundreds of people have been married without any wine. We do not read that any of the other provisions fell short. When Christ made the wine it was not necessary, but a positive luxury. I do not believe He wants us to eat hard bread and sleep on hard mattresses unless we like them the best. I think, if circumstances will allow, we have a right to the luxuries of dress, the luxuries of diet and the luxuries of residence. There is no more religion in an old coat than in a new one. We can serve God drawn by golden plated harness as certainly as when we go a-foot. Jesus Christ will dwell with us under a fine ceiling as well as under a thatched roof.

RESULT OF CHRISTIANITY.

What is the difference between a Chinese mud hovel and an American home? What is the difference between the rough bear skins of the Russian boor and the outfit of an American gentleman? No difference, except that which the Gospel of Christ, directly or indirectly, has caused. When Christ shall have vanquished all the world I suppose every house will be a mansion, and every garment a robe, and every horse an arch-necked courser, and every carriage a glittering vehicle, and every man a king, and every woman a queen, and the whole earth a paradise; the glories of the natural world harmonizing with the glories of the material world, until the very bells of the horses shall jingle the praises of the Lord.

I learn, further, from this miracle that Christ has no impatience with festal joy, otherwise He would not have accepted the invitation to that wedding. He certainly would not have done that which increased the hilarity. There may have been many in that room who were happy, but there was not one of them that did so much for the joy of the wedding party as Christ Himself. He was the chief of the banqueters. When the wine gave out He supplied it; and so, I take it, He will not deny us the joys that are positively festal.

I think the children of God have more right to laugh than any other people, and to clap their hands as loudly. There is not a single joy denied them that is given to any other people. Christianity does not clip the wings of the soul.

FLOWERS NOT FROSTED.

Religion does not frost the flowers. What is Christianity? I take it to be simply a proclamation from the throne of God of emancipation for all the enslaved and if a man accepts the terms of that proclamation and becomes free has he not a right to be merry? Suppose a father has an elegant mansion and large grounds. To whom will he give the first privilege of these grounds? Will he say: "My children, you must not walk through these paths, or sit down under these trees, or pluck this fruit. These are for outsiders. They may walk in them." No father would say anything like that. He would say: "The first privilege in all the grounds and all of my house shall be for my own children." And yet men try to make us believe that God's children are on the limits, and the chief refreshments and enjoyments of life are for outsiders, and not for His own children. It is stark atheism. There is no innocent beverage too rich for God's child to drink; there is no robe too costly for him to wear; there is no hilarity too great for him to indulge in, and no house too splendid for him to live in. He has a right to the joys of earth; he shall have a right to the joys of heaven. Though tribulation and trial and hardship may come unto him, let him rejoice. "Rejoice in the Lord, ye righteous, and again I say, rejoice."

I remark, again, that Christ comes to us in the hour of our extremity. He knew the wine was giving out before there was any embarrassment or mortification. Why did He not perform the miracle sooner? Why wait until it was all gone, and no help could come from any source, and then come in and perform the miracle?

DID IT WELL.

This is Christ's way, and when He did come in, at the hour of extremity, He made first-rate wine, so that they cried out: "Thou has kept the good wine until now." Jesus in the hour of extremity! He seems to prefer that hour. In a Christian home in Poland great poverty had come, and on the week day the man was obliged to move out of the house with his whole family. That night he knelt with his family and prayed to God. While they were kneeling in prayer there was a rap on the window pane. They opened the window, and there was a raven that the family had fed and trained, and in its bill a ring all set with precious stones, which was found out to be a ring belonging to the royal family. It was taken up to the king's residence, and for the honesty of the man in bringing it back he had a house given to him and a garden and a farm. Who was it that sent the raven tapping on the window? The same God that sent the raven to feed Elijah by the brook Cherith. Christ in the hour of extremity!

You mourned over your sins. You could not find the way out. You sat down and said: "God will not be merciful. He has cast me off," but in that the darkest hour of your history light broke from the throne, and Jesus said: "O, wanderer, come home I have seen all thy sorrows. In this, the hour of thy extremity, I offer thee pardon and everlasting life!"

THE LAST EXTREMITY.

Trouble came. You were almost torn to pieces by that trouble. You braced yourself up against it. You said: "I will be a stoic and will not care," but before you had got through making the resolution it broke down under you. You felt that all your resources were gone and then Jesus came. "In the fourth watch of the night," the Bible says, "Jesus came walking on the sea." Why did he not come in the first watch? or in the second watch? or in the third watch? I do not know. He came in the fourth and gave deliverance to his disciples. Jesus in the last extremity!

I wonder if it will be so in our very last extremity. We shall fall suddenly sick and doctors will come, but in vain. We will try the anodynes, and the stimulents and the bathings, but all in vain. Something will say: "You must go." No one to hold us back, but the hands of enternity stretched out to pull us on. What then? Jesus will come to us, and as we say, "Lord Jesus, I am afraid of that water; I cannot wade through to the other side;" he will say, "Take hold of my arm," and we will take hold of his arm, and then he will put his foot in the surf of the wave, taking us down, deeper, deeper, deeper, and our soul will cry, "All thy waves and billows have gone over me." They cover the feet, come to the knee and pass the girdle and come to the head, and our soul cries out, "Lord Jesus Christ, I cannot hold thine arm any longer." Then Jesus will turn around, throw both arms about us and set us on the beach far beyond the tossing of the billows. Jesus in the last extremity!

A GRAND WEDDING.

That wedding scene is gone now. The wedding ring has been lost, the tankards have been broken, the house is down, but Jesus invites us to a grander wedding. You know the Bible says that the Church is the Lamb's wife, and the Lord will after awhile come to fetch her home. There will be gleaming of torches in the sky and the trumpets of God will ravish the air with their music, and Jesus will stretch out his hand and the Church, robed in white, will put aside her veil and look up into the face of her Lord and King and the bridegroom will say to the bride: "Though hast been faithful through all these years! The mansion is ready! Come home! Thou art fair, my love!" and then He shall put up on her brow the crown of dominion, and the table will be spread, and it will reach across the skies, and the mighty ones of heaven will come in, garlanded with beauty and striking their cymbals, and the bridegroom and bride will stand at the head of the table, and the banqueters, looking up, will wonder and admire, and say: "That is Jesus the bridegroom! But the scar on His brow is covered with a coronet and the stab in his side is covered with a robe!" and, "That is the bride! The weariness of her earthly woe lost in the flush of this wedding triumph!"

VATS ON EARTH.

There will be wine enough at that wedding; not coming up from the poisoned vats of earth, but the vine yards of God will press their ripest clusters, and the cups and the tankards will blush to the brim with the heavenly vintage, and then all the banqueters will drink standing. Esther, having come up from the bacchanalian revelry of Ahasuerus, where a thousand lords feasted, will be there. And the Queen of Sheba, from the banquet of Solomon, will be there. And the mother of Jesus, from the wedding in Cana, will be there. And they all will agree that the earthly feasting was poor compared with that. Then, lifting their chalices in that light, thou shall cry to the Lord of the feast: "Thou hast kept the good wine until now."

THEY WANT AIR AND EXERCISE.

Sir John Gorst cannot be called a great educational reformer, but he is a weighty educational critic, and he has given the country some food for thought in his recent deliverance upon the subject of infant schools. There was a time when it was held that education could not be begun too early. Modern physiologists say, on the contrary, that until 7, at the earliest, a child's mind had much better be allowed to lie fallow. What it wants is air and exercise, and it has intellectual exercise enough in using its natural powers of observation. But Great Britain spends an enormous sum every year in educating, or pretending to educate, mites of 3 years old, and even under. So far as any education is really administered at such an age, it is an almost unmixed evil, and perhaps accounts for the number of dunces in the world.—London Correspondent.

## HE RUNS A SNAKE RANCH

Abner Dodge is an aged mountaineer of San Francisco, Cal., who makes a living by raising rattlesnakes.

He owns a snake farm at the headwaters of Lytle Creek. There he raises thousands of snakes a year and kills as many. He sells their oil to druggists and their rattles and skins to curio shop keepers. Miners and sailors believe there is no remedy quite so efficacious as rattlesnake oil for rheumatic pains, boils, bruised skins and swollen joints, besides a dozen other of the disorders that human flesh is heir to. The old man is proud of his title, "the rattlesnake king."

He has been in the "snake business" for twenty years, and in that time has handled 40,000 rattlers. He recalls that "the summer that Blaine ran for president" was the best year he has ever had in business. "That year," he said, "I got over 500 snakes and made $200." A black hog is his snake trailer. He uses her as a hunter does hounds to scent and run down the quarry. When she scents a snake she grunts eagerly and excitedly, and that is her master's cue. He kills the snake with a big stick, throws it into a gunnysack that he carries over his shoulder, and discontented Peggy goes on trailing. Peggy has been bitten many times, but the poison of the rattlers has no more effect upon her than a mosquito bite.

At the rear of his house Abner Dodge has fenced in, with boards and stones, a few acres that constitute his snake farm. Here the reptiles breed rapidly and add to his wealth.

HAD IMMEDIATE BUSINESS.

A man with a week's growth of beard on his chin and a fierce gleam in his eye stepped up to one of the windows in the post office and asked the clerk:

"Is this the registry department?"

"Yes," replied the clerk.

"I want to register a kick."

"Say, don't get——"

"I've got a 10c stamp that's never been used, and it's as good as new. I wanted to trade it for five 2c stamps at that window back there, and the fellow won't take it. A 10c stamp ain't no use to me. The government won't be out nothin',' I says. 'You can sell it again, and——'"

"You needn't waste any of your time talking to me about it. He's got his orders and you can't——"

"I ain't wastin' any of my time. I've got lots of it. I say it's a durned shame if the United States won't redeem its own——"

"Will you stand aside and let those other——"

"No, I won't stand aside. I'm going to get in my kick. When a gov'ernment that's spendin' a hundred thousan' a day shootin' niggers in the Philippines can't afford to make an even trade on a 10c stamp I say it's gettin' mighty thunderin'——"

"I told you once——"

"I offered to take 9c and call it even if he'd let it go that way. I won't stand and chaffer over a cent. He wouldn't do that, either. He knows I can't use a 10c stamp, but he thinks I have got to use 2c stamps and I'll have to buy 'em. I'll fool him on that. You see if I don't. If a good citizen is going to be treated this way by the gov'rment of these United States and the men it puts in office I'll be durned if I ever buy another postage stamp as long as I live, so help me Capt. Streeter! It's the durndest littlest piece of business I ever——"

And he was still registering his kick in impassioned language when the uniformed floorwalker led him away.—Chicago Tribune.

ANCIENT PEKIN.

Pekin lends itself to nickname and alliteration. An English minister described it as the place of "dirt, dust and disdain." Others have found it, like Lord Amherst, a city of despair. Mr. Henry Norman says that the two moments when one appreciates it are the first sight of its frowning gates and the last. Whatever it is or is not to the "men of long views," it must always be one of the nerve centers of human interest and international relations. During the dynasty of those Mings whose name was the war cry of the Taipings, and is today in the mouths of many of the secret societies that form the great difficulty of Chinese rule and management, it was a city of but second-rate importance.

Their attention was given to the embellishment of the now half wasted city of Nankin, often called "the national capital," but Pekin has been the imperial city since the Ta-Tsings seized the throne, and those who are qualified to speak are of the opinion that any notion of degrading it from its pride of place to suit the convenience of European diplomacy is foredoomed to failure. It is not only the capital of Manchus, it is the capital of the mandarins. The official world is of the Pekinese stamp, and the Pekinese is the official language, the tongue of the graduate and the educated man. To the ear it has a plasanter and softer sound than the rough dialects of the provinces, and it has been developed and molded to the elaborate and ornate phrases of polite society. The "rh" is often heard instead of harder and more uncouth conjunctions.—London Telegraph.

WHAT WE OWE COCIETY.

Let no one congratulate himself that he is free from the responsibility of the corruption and deception which he sees and laments, merely because his own dealings are fair and square. His duty to honor is not finished when his own transactions are honorable. Let him consider his tempted brethren and remove every stumbling block from their way. Let him manifest no respect for the wealth that has been gained by trickery or that is upheld by injustice; no reverence for the sordid miser, though he count his millions; for the fraudulent speculator, though he scatter riches broadcast; for the unjust oppressor, though he dress in broadcloth and fare sumptuously every day; for the man who, through bribery or corruption or force, has climbed from one seat of power to another. But let him give unstinted admiration to that success in every noble purpose which has been gained by sterling qualities and honorable methods.

So will his influence go to form a public opinion which shall finally sweep away dishonorable practices and raise to our highest seats and most responsible posts that union of ability and energy with fidelity and honor that shall conduce to the prosperity of the citizen and the nation.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

MADE LOVE TO 120 GIRLS.

Probably the most successful suitor of modern times is Alois Frankenberg, a Bavarian, who has just been sentenced at Gratz, in Austria, to spend two years and a half in prison because he made love to too many girls and swindled them out of goodly sums of money. The son and heir of a wealthy man at Gratz, he quickly ran through his patrimony, whereupon he advertised for a wife in several papers. Girls of all ranks in society answered his advertisement, and, selecting among them those who were comely and who had money, he at once promised to marry them. Gradually he inveigled their money from them, and then he disappeared, leaving the hapless women to mourn over his fickleness and his dishonesty.

He was next heard of at Munich, where he played the same trick and with equal success on several young and old widows. To the neighboring cities he also paid frequent visits, and ever with the same object in view, the result being that in a short time he had accumulated quite a handsome fortune. Unfortunately he went one day to Gratz and was there seen by one of his victims, who promptly had him arrested.

This modern Don Juan is himself authority for the statement that he had offered his hand and heart to at least 120 maids and widows.

WHITE MAN TURNED YELLOW.

Great consternation was felt by the friends of M. A. Hogarty, of Lexington, Ky., when they saw he was turning yellow. His skin slowly changed color, also his eyes, and he suffered terribly. His malady was Yellow Jaundice. He was treated by the best doctors, but without benefit. Then he was advised to try Electric Bitters, the wonderful Stomach and Liver Remedy, and he writes: "After taking two bottles I was wholly cured." A trial proves its matchless merit for all Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. Only 50c. Sold by Dreier Bros., druggists.

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WAS IT A MIRACLE?

"The marvelous cure of Rena J. Stout of consumption has created intense excitement in Cammack, Ind.," writes Marion Stuart, a leading druggist of Muncie, Ind. "She only weighed 90 pounds when her doctor in Yorktown said she must soon die. Then she began to use Dr. King's New Discovery and gained 37 pounds in weight and was completely cured." It has cured thousands of hopeless cases, and is positively guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung diseases. 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Dreier Bros.' drug store.

The extensive arid regions of northern Mexico are to be irrigated by canals from aid extended by the federal and state governments.

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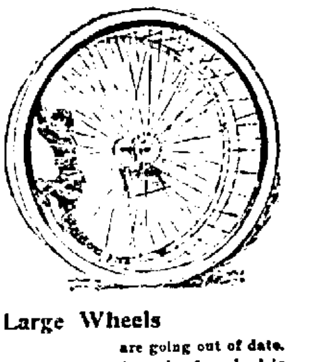

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# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

**WE ARE TOLD TO BELIEVE, WORDS OF JESUS EMBRACING THE HIGHEST CLAIMS OF CHRISTIAN FAITH.**

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., of Park street church, Boston, in the Chicago Record.)

Lesson for Sunday, July 8, 1900.

Topic—"Jesus, the Bread of Life."

Text—John vi., 22-40.

**REGARDING CHRIST'S CLAIMS.**

This piece of scripture from the pen of John embraces the profundities of our Christian faith. It and its context carry us up to the most exalted heights of Christ's character and claims. Let us not be tempted to follow teachers who read their pet philosophy into these sacred statements of gospel truth. No doubt but John had an eye and an intellect which discerned spiritual depths in Jesus which neither Matthew, Mark nor Luke perceived. But never can we believe that any part of the gospels was written so mystically, so philosophically, so scholastically, that none but the erudite can understand the meaning. If we can believe the ancient prophet (Habakkuk ii., 2) was divinely directed to "write that vision and make it plain upon tables that he may run that readeth it," much more do we believe the biographies of Christ were written, not as oracles to be understood only by professional interpreters, but plain to the perception of every spiritually enlightened mind.

First of all we will hastily survey the historical situation, so that the occasion may aid our understanding of the august teachings concerning "Jesus the bread of life." The Master had entered upon the third year of His public ministry; and as time passed it is to be observed that He advanced from the more rudimentary teaching by parables, with which He began, into deeper disclosures of divine truth, as we have it in His doctrine of the bread of life. Events fell historically as follows: Taking the beheading of John Baptist a little while ago as our starting point, we saw in previous studies (Matt. xiv., 12-14) that Jesus, for prudential reasons, retired from Galilee. Possibly He had knowledge that Herod Antipas, who had slain John, would also take His life, and, as His "hour was not yet come," He withdrew and went beyond Jordan to Bethsaida. Thither a great multitude of people followed Him, and there He wrought the amazing miracle of feeding them. This feat being finished and the throngs being advised to depart, and His disciples constrained to take boat and cross to the western shore of the sea, Jesus ascended a mountain and spent the night until approaching daylight in prayer. Then in the latest darkness or earliest dawn He went walking on the sea to get to His disciples, whose boat was writhing in the winds and waves that imperilled their safety. Reaching them (Matt. xiv., 26-34), after allaying their fears and saving Peter from sinking He entered the boat and crossed over unto Gennesaret, on the west coast of Galilee. All this occurred in a day and a night, and (lesson verse 22) on the day after He went over to the Bethsaida country He had come back again to Capernaum. These movements of the Master greatly confused the crowd which had followed Him. He had directed them to disperse after the miraculously provided bread had been eaten. Evidently they had not done so, but were watching His movements (lesson 22-25). So next morning they looked high and low for Him. Knowing there had been but one boat there and that His disciples had sailed in that (and Jesus "had not entered with His disciples," they were mystified. As it happened, "there came boats from Tiberias and the people got into these boats and sailed for Capernaum, seeking Jesus." (Lesson verse 25.) When they "found Him on the other (west) side of the sea they said unto Him: Rabbi, when camest Thou hither?"

At that point our Lord was ready and administered a gentle rebuke, because He knew what leading motive influenced their search for (lesson verse 26) Him. It was not a base motive, but a low rather than a lofty motive. Seemingly with what readiness in the absence of any exertion whatever He multiplied the loaves, and could have done so indefinitely, they may most naturally have reasoned, poor as they mostly were, that if they might keep in company with Jesus their hard life would be changed to one of ease. They had looked upon the miracle in no other light than a temporal physical blessing, a mere matter of plenty to eat costing no one anything. Hence the temptation to look upon Christ simply as a philanthropist and His mission as humanitarian only. Ye seek Me only "because ye ate of the loaves and were filled." Perhaps the same rebuke might be administered rightly to many now who associate themselves with Christ and His church. They do it for what they will get out of it. With such Jesus has no pleasure, although He does have patience. He meant the miracle in the desert place beyond the sea should be a sign to all who saw it of His divine power to save the perishing from spiritual starvation. Had He been devoted to nothing more than humanitarian kindness to the hungry mouths of men He would have and He should have wrought a hundred miracles where he performed but one. As a fact, He performed no more than enough to establish evidence of His divine energy, at the same time starting in their minds thoughts of higher things than the bread which perisheth. Seeing they then and there had been so stupidly slow to catch His meaning, He now breaks straight into the subject of the bread of life and declares Himself to be that bread.

His first thought is one of practical appeal to what they knew, that food for the body (lesson verse 27) is of passing value. That which is eaten one day does not prevent hunger the next. It is "the meat which perisheth," and has but temporary influence of good. In that our daily food is typical of all material things. At most and best we obtain evanescent value from any and every earthly good.

**TO OBTAIN ETERNAL LIFE.**

Having emphasized this fact, Jesus rises to the higher and higher truth concerning supply and demand. In His sermon on the mount He taught that "the life is more than meat;" that material attainments and indulgences do not answer the demands of man. Now He is to tell us what will answer all demands; and, marvelous enough, He presents Himself as the vital necessity of the human soul. What startling statements occur and recur in all the remaining portion of this sixth chapter; please read and reflect. He asserts that He (lesson verse 27) shall give eternal life to those who will partake of the meat "which abideth"—does not lose its supporting force. Moreover, Jesus claims that God, the Father, (verse 27) "hath sealed Him for this end." To seal anything in the sense here intended is to attest it, as we attest documents with legalized seals.

Then the people began to inquire how they can work for the higher, holier and everlasting supply which does not "perish with the using." "What must we do that we may work the works of God?" The prevalent idea of working the works of God was and still is that we live respectable and upright lives. That we earn a reputation for high-principled behavior. Do this, and there is a very general belief that all is done that any one will be asked to do. Perhaps we should join the body of professing Christians and contribute our share to the support of the cause of Christianity. Having gone thus far in the way of good works, some say God would be unjust to require more.

If Jesus Christ is to be an authority in religious truth and teaching, there is something other than all that and forever more important. Jesus (verse 29) said unto them: "This is the work of God and ye believe in Him whom He hath sent." That was not saying propriety of life and all the rest are of no consequence. They are right in their place. But Jesus says the one transcendent work is to believe on Me, whom God hath sent. Do that and all other right things will follow in time. No one can believe in Me and follow Me and yet live unrighteously in a willful way.

With that the people became critical (verses 30-31) and began to question whether He had grounds on which to make such promises to those who might believe on Him. They claimed that no sign had been given to indicate that He was so much as the equal of Moses (verses 30-31), for they understood (psalm cv., 40) that Moses had given them the manna from heaven. This Jesus flatly denied as to Moses (verse 32), and then boldly affirmed that (33-35) only that is "the bread of God" which "giveth life unto the world," and with growing boldness asserted Himself to be "the Bread of Life." And once launched on this subject of giving life (verse 38), He announced that His advent to this world was for the purpose of giving life to those whom the Father had given Him. Jesus must have presented an astonishing figure in the eyes of His audience when, having begun this address of self-assertion He enlarged and yet more enlarged until His intimate disciples said (verse 60) "This is a hard (incredible) saying who can hear it?" For not only did He affirm His Sonship by the Father and His mission to be to give life to His chosen, but passed all known bounds, saying, "The bread which I will give is My flesh, for the life of the world."

"He (John vi., 5) that eateth My flesh and drinketh My blood hath eternal life, and I will raise him up at the last day," "for My flesh is meat indeed, and My blood is drink indeed;" "he that eateth My flesh and drinketh My blood abideth in Me and I in him." It was to these strange, sublime and to some stumbling assertions we referred at the outset of this lesson, as carrying us up to the most exalted heights of Christ's character and claims. The gathered company could not understand Him. His chief adherents were balked in their belief; and (verse 66) "many of His disciples from that time went back and walked no more with Him." To the present moment the effect of these seemingly extravagant utterances is to separate people into classes. So that the skeptically inclined consider them the words of a fanatic. Some who do not break company with Christ reject the record as being of John's wild enthusiasm and not of Christ's actual utterances. Such as lay claim to the Christian name and yet class Jesus with mere men have of course no other escape from convicting Him of crazy absurdities than to face the Bible statements with "He never said such foolish things."

**NOT TO BE TAKEN IN PARTS.**

The fate of such a method of interpretation is pull down the whole account of Christ in the gospel. For if we may dispose of these deep and mysterious affirmations in such short order, why not contend that Jesus never spoke the tenth chapter of John, as to the sheep and good shepherd? Why not deny that He said anything (John xiv.) about the many mansions and the place He has gone to prepare for His people? Why not blot out the seventeenth chapter, and so rob the reader of His peerless intercessory prayer? In short, it is certain to invalidate all the gospel for us to pick and choose only that as authoritative which it may please our fancy to consider authoritative. There is a better method. Read with reason, there is nothing outlandish in what the Lord said of Himself as the bread and of eating His flesh and blood. Turning with natural abhorrence from the cannibal thought of it, we have in it all only this: That Jesus Christ came into the world to devote Himself body and blood to the saving of the world. What the world is starving for lack of He stands ready to give in all the superabundance which characterized His supply of bread to the 5,000 in the desert beyond Jordan. Therefore if we would have life eternal, which is more than mere extended existence, which is life in fullness of powers, possibilities and pure pleasures, we must take Him into our being as we take meat into the body—His thoughts, His desires, His dominating principles—and live upon them. That will be "Christ in you, the hope of glory."

## A HANDFUL OF MARINES.

The author of "China, The Long Lived Empire," describes a crisis at Pekin less than two years ago that reads as if it were a part of yesterday's news.

"During recent years Pekin has been such a hot-bed of intrigue, secret conventions and concession-seeking, of high-handed and under-handed proceedings, that a diplomat's life has not been a happy one, nor his position a sinecure. With coups de'etat before breakfast, executions overnight, rioting soldiers at the railway station, mobs stoning legation carts and chairs at will, and telegraphic communication broken whenever the soldiers could use the wires, the legations called for guards of their own marines in the autumn of 1898. Thirty or forty guards were sent to different European legations, but the Russian legation required seventy men-at-arms and Cossacks to protect it. Last to arrive were nine marines to defend the modest premises rented to the great republic of the United States of North America, the want of actual roof-area to shelter more guards obliging the American minister to ask that the other marines should remain at Tien Tsin, eighty miles away. By renting a Chinese house eighteen marines were finally quartered near the legation.

"This would have been farcical and laughable, humiliating to American pride only, if there had not been real danger and need for guards for the little community of foreign diplomats, shut like rats in a trap in a double-walled city of an estimated 1,300,000 fanatic, foreign-hating Chinese, with a more hostile and lawless army of 60,000 vicious Chinese soldiers without the walls and scattered over the country towards Tien Tsin."

## FORESTRY IN PHILIPPINES.

The bureau of forestry of the Philippines has a similar scope to that of the bureau of forestry in the United States, under the supervision of the department of agriculture, but has never heretofore been conducted to any advantage to the people of the Philippines. Its object is the preservation and regulation of the large timber tracts in the islands.—Army and Navy Journal.

Germany has a new association of librarians, sixty of whom recently had a convention at Marburg.

Assuan, Egypt, has two new hotels and an English church for 300 people.

## LIGHTENING'S WORK.

**Fifteen Hundred Persons Were Killed or Injured Last Year by Thunderbolts.**

[New York Tribune.]

An American periodical devoted to electrical interests recently expressed the opinion that, although much damage is done to property by lightning every year, not more than 100 lives are lost from the same cause. Hence, it was argued, there was a good deal of needless popular apprehension on his score. The conclusion is eminently correct, but the premises on which it is based are not altogether sound. A report has just been issued by the United States weather bureau on the thunderstorms of 1899. It is announced that the number of fatal cases of lightning stroke in this country of which the bureau has received information was 562, and that 820 persons were struck, but did not die in consequence. Here is a total close to 1,400, and if allowance is made for unreported cases it is credible that no less than 1,500 persons are more or less seriously injured by lightning in the United States annually, and that about three-eighths of them are killed outright.

It is asserted that the fatalities from this cause in 1899 were more numerous than usual. It is probable, however, that the increase is apparent rather than real, and that it simply represents improved facilities for getting information. A similar development was noticed during the first few years when tornadoes were observed and reported in this country. And though the lightning statistics here quoted are collected with commendable diligence and certainly possess a definite value, one should be cautious about drawing hasty inferences from a comparison of one year's figures with another's.

**THE RECORD BY STATES.**

Of the fatal cases of 1899 about one-tenth, 56, are credited to Pennsylvania, 41 to Illinois, 34 to Ohio, 28 to Indiana, 24 to Minnesota and only 23 to New York. At least three factors enter into this question of distribution. The size of a state counts for something, of course, and so does density of population. But it must also be borne in mind that some parts of the country experience a greater abundance of thunderstorms than do others. So that from this one cause alone results a great inequality in the chances of harm. The region of greatest frequency lies, approximately, between the Missouri valley and the Alleghanies. The gulf states are visited almost as often, square mile for square mile, and the New England states by an appreciably smaller proportion. The Rocky mountain region is not altogether exempt, but it has few thunderstorms, whereas the Pacific coast is practically free from them. No fatal cases were reported last year from California, Nevada, Oregon or Washington. Idaho, Montana, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, however, each reported from one to nine.

Prof. Alfred J. Henry, who has digested and arranged the government's data on this subject, declares that when death results from lightning it usually occurs immediately. Of the persons who were struck but not killed some recovered entirely and some suffered from a permanent paralysis of the legs or arms. The largest number killed by a single stroke was five.

**CURIOUS ECCENTRICITIES.**

Many eccentricities have been observed in the paths taken by lightning when this could be traced along the walls of buildings that had been hit. Equally strange in its behavior in regard to human beings. Many of its victims are badly marked and burned. Their clothing is often set on fire, but cases are not uncommon in which it is impossible to find any outward trace of the electric fluid. This remarkable dissimilarity in effect was strikingly illustrated by the appearance of two brothers who were killed while driving in a dogcart. They were found lying on the ground where they fell from the vehicle. One body bore a number of small burns on the chest abdomen and back and the shirt and waist coast were distinctly scorched. The other body was without visible injury. Scarcely less surprising is the fact that persons whose clothing is set on fire by lightning occasionally survive the stroke. Several possible explanations of these exceptional cases are offered. It seems probable that one person can stand more electricity than another. And if, as Dr. Oliver Lodge holds, lightning is an oscillatory discharge it should occasion no surprise if it affected only the exterior of a body and did not penetrate to any great depth.

Still another freak that was reported last year was the killing of a team of horses attached to a wagon and of a man seated in the back part of the latter, while the driver was not seriously injured. The fact leads Professor Henry to remark that the zone of danger from a thunderbolt is probably larger than has been supposed. The old notion was that it had a breadth of only a few inches. In some photographs of lightning the flash assumes a ribbon-like form and has a width of scarcely less than thirty or forty feet. It is not improbable that in these bands there are splits or lanes of immunity, which would account for the curious exemption just mentioned.

**DANGER IN THE OPEN.**

Nearly half of the lightning strokes reported occur out in the open, 34 per cent in houses, 11 per cent under trees and 9 per cent in barns. It would not be safe to conclude from these figures that one is less likely to be hit while in a barn or under a tree than when in a house or a field. Rightly to construe the statistics one must also know how many people in houses and in the open were unharmed. It is generally conceded that seeking shelter under branches of a tree is about the riskiest possible proceeding during a thunderstorm. It is much safer to take a wetting and keep in the open, unless it is practicable to go in doors. However, even in a house one should avoid approaching too closely to an open window or door. It is better to sit or stand near the center of a room. Those who are out of doors should keep away from wire fences as well as trees.

The wire clothesline was the cause of at least a dozen deaths last year. That number of women were struck by lightning and killed while removing clothing from the line. Metal is altogether too good a conductor of electricity to be a safe neighbor under such circumstances. Professor Henry says that a wire clothesline ought never to be permitted to come within fifty feet of a dwelling. Much less should it be fastened to one corner of the house, as is commonly done.

## BATTLE OF THE CONSCRIPT.

When scarred men held the boards in Louisville the past week, says the Courier-Journal, one was here who was known to have been a gallant soldier, and who had an unmistakable bullet scar on the left side of his forehead.

"In what battle did you get that wound?"

"The biggest fight I was ever in."

This short sentence meant a great deal, because this soldier had been in some of the greatest battles of the war.

"What fight was it?"

"I call it the battle of the conscript."

"Battle of the conscript? What do you mean?"

"Well, it was toward the end of the war, after the conscript act had been passed, and I was one of a detail to get a certain man in Tennessee who had been conscripted but who had escaped. We located him at his home, and we proceeded to advance on the house.

"As luck would have it, I was ahead, and was the first man to enter the house. My man was lying in bed, and I walked toward him and told him to get up.

"He did so, but as he arose he came up with a revolver. We clinched, and of all the fights I was ever in this beat all. We tussled and we tussled. I found the conscript was the better man, and my only hope was either in holding on or some of our boys coming.

"I kept on wrestling, my chief aim being to hold down that hand with the revolver. The affair was getting monotonous to me, and I was about to quit because the conscript had me beat, when some of the boys rushed in, but not before the conscript wrenched his revolver arm loose and let me have it, and I was floored.

"The bullet struck me glancingly on the side of the head and after burrowing under the skin for a couple of inches passed out without injuring the skull."

"What became of the conscript?"

"Would you belive that that fellow escaped from camp that night? And the confederacy lost, in my judgment, a good scrapper."

## CHINESE NAMES MADE EASY.

An acknowledged authority on the pronunciation of Chinese names as transliterated into English assures us that there need be no serious difficulty in sounding the many Chinese names appearing in newspapers if the speakers will remember that the vowels in these names are uniformly those of Italian or continental alphabet, namely: (1) a always about as in far; e always approximately as e in they or then; i like i in machine or pin; o as either the o of song or how; and u always as u of rule. (2) Also, it should be remembered, every syllable has an independent value and should be given that value in pronunciation. (3) As for consonants, they are pronounced exactly as written. These three rules will secure as correct a pronunciation of Chinese names as can be secured without oral instruction.—Boston Transcript.

A university for the study of the arts and sciences is to be founded at Constantinople by order of the sultan.

Cuba is the greatest sugar producing country in the world, and its normal crop is about 1,000,000 tons.

## "BUY WHEAT."

"Buy wheat!" exclaimed J. Mortimer Billings. In the enthusiasm of the moment he far forgot himself as to smite his host's table to emphasize his words. "Buy wheat!" he repeated. "It's going up like a racehorse. Buy it now at 75. We'll have dollar wheat before July 4. Dollar wheat, sir!" And J. Mortimer Billings paused for breath and nodded vigorously at his old friend, George Felton, whose guest he was at dinner.

"I believe it," put in George Felton, more because he knew some answer was expected than because he cared whether wheat sold for a dollar or 50 cents.

"Believe it—of course you do," began J. Mortimer Billings again. "Any man with the sense of a rabbit believes it knows it. There's a fortune to be made in buying right now. Dollar wheat, I say." Mr. Billings said it, as though the future of wheat were as good as selling at a dollar right then. He drew himself up and wagged his head at Mr. Felton and pretty Mrs. Felton with the superiority born of seniority in years, business, and marital experience. Mr. Billings was only thirty, but he was five years older than his friend, Felton. He held a clerical position with a big board of trade firm and sometimes took a "flyer" in wheat. He liked to talk—Felton was a good listener. Many a friendship has been based upon less. Conservative, deliberate Felton, who kept books for a big west side foundry, rather looked up to his dashing friend from the board of trade, and Mrs. Felton had come to share her husband's respect for J. Mortimer Billings.

"Is it really certain that one could make money by buying wheat now?" asked Mrs. Felton, who had all the wisdom of twenty years and the full measure of experience which comes from eight whole months of married life.

"Just as certain as anything can be down here below," replied Mr. Billings. "Traders who are buying wheat are making money faster than they can count it. They're being almost smothered under greenbacks. Take even my case. I bought 1,000 bushels at 69—sold out at 74 three days later. You can imagine my profit."

"What did you do with so much?" inquired Mrs. Felton, meaning the wheat.

"Put it in my flat," answered Mr. Billings, meaning the profit. "Everything goes into my flat. We had two rooms nearly bare. Filled them up pretty well on that deal."

"I should think so," assented the young wife.

"But never go to a bucket shop for wheat," advised the man from the board of trade.

"Of course not," said Mrs. Felton promptly.

Then Mr. Felton tried to talk about the outlook of the Bessemer pig market and, although he failed, the conversation didn't get back to wheat.

When the guest had departed Mrs. Felton asked:

"Mr. Billings is a good business man, isn't he?"

"Yes, bright," answered the husband.

"Do you think wheat's going up?"

"Billings says so. He ought to know," and Mr. Felton yawned audibly and made for the bedroom.

"Why don't you buy wheat?"

"Umph!" said Mr. Felton. "I'm in the iron not the wheat business."

The wife said no more, but the next morning "Buy wheat!" and "Dollar wheat!" rang in her ears. There seemed to be some magic in the words. The spoons as she tumbled them into the sideboard drawer seemed to say, "Buy wheat!" and the dishes as they clattered in the pan said, "Dollar wheat."

"Why shouldn't we buy wheat and make some money," though Mrs. Felton. "Mr. Billings says there is a fortune in it. But George is a little slow, dear fellow. He can't help being so, I suppose. But if he'd only do like Mr. Billings then we could fit up our flat as Mr. Billings did. But why can't I buy wheat? Yes, why not?"

Mrs. Felton stopped and thought. She had $75 and more which she had put by out of her liberal allowance.

"What's now 75 cents, Mr. Billings said," she figured. "Now $75 would buy 100 bushels. It would rather crowd the flat, but if Mr. Billings put 1,000 bushels in his flat we ought to be able to store away a hundred bushels here, even if we haven't two bare rooms."

Mrs. Felton thoughtfully put on her hat and sallied forth. On Wabash avenue, she remembered, she had seen a big sign, "Flour and feed."

"They'll have wheat there, of course," she said to herself. "The idea of going to a bucket shop for wheat. How foolish some people are! Might as well go to a drug store for horse shoe nails."

The young wife stepped jauntily into the big feed store.

"I want to buy some wheat," she said.

"Yes," said the feed man. "What grade?"

Here was an unexpected question and Mrs. Felton hesitated.

"Why, the best," she finally ventured.

"No. 2 red?"

"The best."

"Very well," said the salesman. "How much do you want?"

"Seventy-five dollars' worth."

"Seventy-five dollars' worth," repeated the feed man in astonishment, looking at the stylishly-dressed young woman.

"Yes, $75 worth," answered Mrs. Felton in her most severe tone, thinking: "He knows I've got a good 'tip' and don't want to sell."

The grain man asked no more questions, but took Mrs. Felton's address and promised to have the order delivered that afternoon.

At 3 o'clock a great grain wagon came. It groaned under its load.

"Where's the barn mum?" asked the driver.

"There's no barn. You're to bring it right in here," said Mrs. Felton calmly.

"It's not 'er pound of sausages I hev, mum, it's a hundred bushels of wheat," suggested the teamster.

"I know that," answered Mrs. Felton, again calling up that severe tone. "Bring it right in the back door at once."

"But—" began the man again.

"I don't want any of your impudence!" exclaimed the young wife. "I've bought that wheat and paid for it and want you to bring it right in here."

When George Felton got home that evening dust met his nostrils and he noticed a flush of excitement on his wife's cheeks. The dust brought back to him his days on the farm.

"What's up," he asked, sniffing the air, after kissing his wife.

Mrs. Felton led him to the rear of the six-room flat. Great gray, dusty bags were piled along the hall. Others were lined up along the side of the dining-room. The flour bin in the pantry was bursting. There were two great bags under the sink. As many more were stowed away under the kitchen table. A pile frowned in from the back porch.

"What the duce is this?" grasped the astonished husband, surveying the scene.

"I've bought wheat," said Mrs. Felton, bravely. "Bought it at 75. It's traveling toward a dollar like a race horse. There's fourtunes in wheat. Can't lose. There'll be dollar wheat, I say." And Mrs. Felton tried to draw herself up as J. Mortimer Billings had done. Mr. Felton sat down on a bag of wheat and wept.—Chicago Tribune.

## THE GROWTH OF LANGUAGE.

Language is being made so fast in these days that it is unsafe for purists to formulate lists of words that are unfit for polite use. A writer in the London Academy contends that many words rejected of the purists are really rough-hued stones that are necessary to fill crevices in the language, and that the critic who would exclude them is ignorant of his calling. William Cullen Bryant's long list, published many years ago, and widely consulted ever since, the Academy critic objects to as a bag filled with bones of contention and liable to rattle whenever it is touched.—New York Commercial Advertiser.


## LEARN THE USE OF SMUDGES.

A curious bit of adaptation to circumstances may be seen in summer among the cattle of the swamp lands along the Mississippi. From July to mid-September blood-sucking insects—mosquitoes, flies, gnats and so on, are so bad there cattle are sometimes in danger of their lives. So are people, unless they make smudges—that is to say, fires so thickly smothered they fill the air with clouds of smoke and thus drive away the pests. The cattle soon learn the use and value of the smudges.—New York Sun.

## THE APPETITE OF A GOAT

Is envied by all whose Stomach and Liver are out of order. But such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills give a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25c, at Dreier Bros.' drug store.

## DOGS THAT ARE VALUABLE.

In Manchuria and on the eastern borders of Mongolia, where the severe cold develops a beautiful growth of hair, are found thousands of flocks of young dogs. There is a great demand for both dog skins and dog hair in Northern Asia. A bride in Mongolia or Manchuria commonly receives a number of live dogs as wedding presents.—Saturday Evening Post.

## IT SAVED HIS LEG.

P. A. Danforth, of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg, but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles, it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25 cts. Sold by Dreier Bros., druggists.

# OUR MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

**HUNDREDS OF ZEALOUS CHRISTIANS WHO ARE AT THE MERCY OF FANATICAL NATIVES**

**By Mary E. Leonard.**

There are 1,800 Protestant Christian missionaries in China, many of whom are now in peril on account of the disturbed condition of that disintegrating empire. It is possible that the Catholic church has as many, if not more, but no figures are obtainable.

Of the 1,800 Protestant missionaries 1,000 are men and 800 are women. Fully half of this number have been sent from America. Most of them are brave, faithful and zealous workers for the cause of Christianity, but during the years they have labored there they have been able to do but little toward dispelling the dense superstition and ignorance which prevail.

In a recent address before the ecumenical conference of foreign missions the Rev. George Owen, who has had charge of missionary work in north China for many years, claimed that there were in China at last accounts over 100,000 converted Chinese in full church fellowship, including 5,000 native preachers and teachers. But when you consider that China has a population of something like 400,000,000 this does not seem so encouraging.

It is only during the last ten years that missionaries have been able to make any headway in China. During that period the ancient barriers have been gradually breaking down. But at the same time the antiforeign sentiment has been growing. Chinese outrages on missionaries have become more and more frequent until now there is scarcely a section of the country where they are safe.

The notorious Boxers have a fanatical hate for all foreigners, but they especially hate the missionaries. Already there has come news of the sad fate met by some of these heroic men and women, and there are grave doubts as to the safety of others. American missionaries are scattered in various provinces. Most of the mission stations are located in substantial quarters, and nearly all the buildings were constructed with the idea of resisting attacks.

A typical station is that in Teh Ngan Foo, a town in one of the much disturbed provinces. The buildings are completely inclosed by a massive stone wall 15 feet high. The entrance gate is of heavy timber, strengthened by iron. The houses are all of one story, as the Chinese have forbidden the erection of higher ones, asserting the unique belief that "the spirits of the upper air" would be offended were buildings of more than one story put up.

Each of these mission stations is really a Christian fortress, and none can be too strong for the present crisis. The Catholic mission posts are even more solidly built. Some of these have already been captured and destroyed by the Boxers.

For the past two or three weeks the headquarters of the foreign missionary societies in New York have been bombarded with telegrams and letters from anxious friends asking for news of various missionaries. Most of these it has been impossible to answer. Many of the missionaries are far beyond the reach of the cable and telegraph, and mail communication is slow. The majority of them are not heard from more than three or four times a year and some only at longer intervals.

When the annual report of missionaries in China was made a few months ago, the political atmosphere was far from clear, and the missionaries had grave fears for the prospects of the cause for which they had gone to China. The Rev. Dr. G. R. Davis, in his report from the Peking district, said:

"In the history of our work in north China we never began a year with so forbidding an outlook. All classes of people were greatly disturbed because of the great upheaval in the political atmosphere. While there has been much talk, there has been no violent outbreak against the church, no apparent desire to disturb the church, only to let it severely alone—an attitude of fear lest they might be involved in any evil that should befall the Christians.

"So marked was the fear in Peking last [illegible] that the good Sabbath school for [illegible] often attended by [illegible] away until [illegible] a few [illegible] few were dared attend. The same was true of many of the chapels throughout the country. Hospital and dispensary work came to a standstill.

"Of late our Sabbath school in Peking has been attended as formerly, and street chapel work, especially at the new Feng Chun chapel, has never been more prosperous. A large number have joined on probation. The only marked prosperity in the district has been in connection with the Asbury and Feng Chun chapels in Peking.

"The country about Peking has been slower to recover from the effects of the late political disturbances. At Pao Chu, Yen Ching Chu, and on the Ku Pei Kou circuit there have been some accessions to the membership, not many. [illegible] where we have made no apparent advance. We have been unable to enter new fields because of the lack of money, and for the same reason the native preachers have been unable to travel over their large circuits as the work requires."

The church at Peking has a membership of about 500. The preachers are natives, but the presiding elder is the Rev. J. H. Hayner, formerly assistant to the Rev. Dr. J. S. Kong of New York.

The Peking university is a source of great pride to the Methodists. It has now about 150 students, all natives and all Christians. In the last year there have been many students from high and official families, of whom 12 were in the theological department and four in the medical department.

The Rev. Frederick Brown's report as to the Tientsin district showed that the prejudice against foreigners had manifested itself there also.

The report of the Rev. W. C. Longden on the Shangtung district says in part:

"The disturbed condition of the Shangtung province has been unfavorable to our work. The heavy rains injured the crops in many parts, and in [illegible] of the Yellow river destroyed everything. The fighting of the rebels in Anhui and the rumors respecting them have added to our difficulties. Much lawlessness has existed throughout the province, and some serious outrages have occurred."

The total foreign population of Peking is less than 500, inclusive of all the diplomatic and consular officers.

"Then it would be an easy matter," it was said to a missionary who returned from Peking recently, "to exterminate the foreigners if the Chinese really wished to do so."

"No, not so easy," said the man of peace. "The Russian consular officer is well supplied with implements of war in the way of guns and ammunition, and the Chinese would find it no easy task to take the place and those who could take shelter there."

Schools, hospitals, churches and other institutions for the [illegible] and Christianizing of the people are managed by the [illegible] of whom there are about [illegible] district. Besides [illegible] there are about 30 Presbyterians, 20 English Baptists, [illegible] American board, [illegible] London Mission society, 20 sent by the English organization for propagating the gospel and the balance in the employ of other Christian societies. [illegible] In the girls' school at Tsun Hua [illegible] by the Woman's Foreign Missions Schools society there are at present 75 students, and three of the teachers are natives.

**Could Only Hint.**

Young Mr. Spooncastle (who has just been accepted)—But what will your father say, darling? You know he doesn't like me any too well.

The Young Woman—Well, you can't expect me to use the exact language in which papa will express himself when he hears of it.—Chicago Tribune.

**A Living Example.**

"We are what we feed on," quoted Mr. Hixson, laying down his book, "and I am willing to say the author is right. For example"—

"I am already a believer," Mrs. Hixson interrupted. "You will insist on having lobster for supper always."

And Mr. Hixson mortified, grew very red.—Brooklyn Life.

**Contradictions.**

"Well, Digby, I'm surprised! You're getting gray!"

"Yes, yes, I've got lots of gray hairs and precious few of them." [illegible]

## SMART GIRL LAWYER.

**She Has Been Appointed to Investigate the Domestic Servant Problem.**

Miss Gail Laughlin, who has been appointed by the national industrial commission to investigate the knotty servant girl problem, is a bright young woman lawyer of New York. She is a member of the Woman's Suffrage association's committee on industrial problems affecting women and children. As a member of that committee she delivered an address on women wage earners which came under the notice of the industrial commission; hence her recent appointment.

Miss Laughlin will be expected to find out all about the domestic puzzle

MISS GAIL LAUGHLIN.

which so troubles the American woman. She will hear the grievances of both servants and their employers, and probably her report will be a bulky one. It is hoped that the commission will be able to suggest methods of reform after they have heard all Miss Laughlin can tell them.

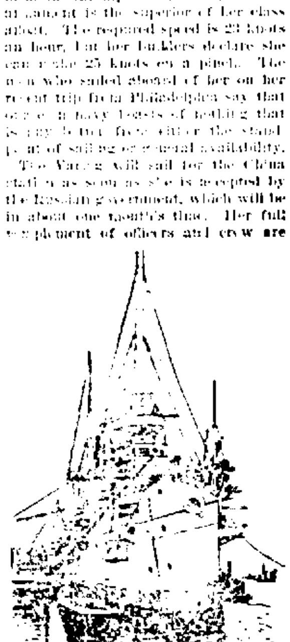
The young woman who is undertaking this job is only 23 years old, but she has already made her mark as an orator, debater and as a lawyer. She was graduated at Wellesley in 1894 and at Cornell law school four years later. She was admitted to the New York bar in 1898. While at Cornell she took the negative in a debate on immigration and won the prize of the year, although she believed in the arguments for the affirmative. As the result of that victory she was appointed to a place in the Cornell debating team for the debate with the University of Pennsylvania and was the first woman to participate in an intercollegiate debate. Her side won.

## THE FASTEST CRUISER.

**Swift Warship Made For Russia at Philadelphia.**

A brand new warship which may have her battle baptism almost before her paint is dry is the Russian cruiser Variag, recently completed by the Cramps at Philadelphia and now being fitted for sea under orders to hasten to the China station. The Variag is said to be the fastest cruiser of her class in the world. She represents the most modern ideas in warship construction, and her armament is the superior of her class afloat. The required speed is 23 knots an hour, but her builders declare she can make 25 knots on a pinch. The men who sailed aboard of her on her recent trip from Philadelphia say that [illegible] have boasts of nothing that [illegible] better from either the standpoint of sailing or general availability.

The Variag will sail for the China station as soon as she is accepted by the Russian government, which will be in about one month's time. Her full complement of officers and crew are



RUSSIAN CRUISER VARIAG.

in Philadelphia, and when she sets sail for the east [illegible] will be in ample possession. Her commanding officer, Captain Vladimir Behr, has superintended her construction for a year, and among his officers is Lieutenant Skobeleff, son of the distinguished general of that name.

The crew of the Variag consists of 20 officers, 15 petty officers and 500 men. The vessel is a protected cruiser, 420 feet long, 52 feet beam and 19 feet 6 inches draft. Her displacement is 6,500 tons. The indicated horsepower is 20,000, and steam is generated by boilers of the Niclausse type. She has twin screws. All the vessel's armament was made in Russia. The Variag has four funnels and two military masts, resembling the Columbia of our navy, and an after bridge on the plan of the cruiser New York.

Stone street was the first street in New York city paved with cobble stones, hence its name. The paving was done in the year 1657.

Friendship bought with money isn't proof against the coin of your enemy.

## THE FRONT PORCH IN POLITICS.

**Presidential Campaigns Mean Much Wear and Tear to Homes of Candidates.**

**BY JOHN F. WILLOUGHBY.**

In a presidential campaign, no matter how much alive are the issues, popular interest always centers in the personalities of the candidates themselves. If one of your own townspeople should be nominated for president, you would probably find yourself sooner or later waiting with a crowd to catch a glimpse of him, although you had seen him every day for years without thinking him much of a sight. As for a presidential candidate who is a stranger, you must admit that you are disappointed if the campaign passes without your seeing him.

It is not mere curiosity, but a natural interest in public affairs and oftentimes a partisan enthusiasm which prompt people to gather in crowds at railroad stations and to shout themselves hoarse at the vague figure of a man who says a few words from a car platform and is then whirled rapidly away.

During a campaign everything connected with the candidates seems to acquire a new interest for the public. His home becomes at once a sort of political Mecca for all the millions of his particular faith. It is fortunate for the candidates that all their admirers cannot visit the homes of the standard bearers, for the said homes would be sad wrecks if they did.

As it is, the wear and tear of a presidential campaign on a candidate's home is always severe. In 1896 so many people visited the McKinley home at Canton that they actually wore out the front steps and the veranda boards were scraped thin by the contact of many feet. This was by no means the only damage done. On election night the crowd that surged about the place swept away the front fence, trampled the lawn and flower beds out of existence and [illegible] down shrubs and limbs of shade trees.

The front porch [illegible] will probably figure in this campaign [illegible] much as it

MR. BRYAN'S NEW FRONT PORCH.

did in the previous one, was replanked and otherwise strengthened. It is of generous proportions, extending clear across the front and running around the west wing. By an arrangement of numerous incandescent lights the veranda can be brilliantly illuminated.

All during President McKinley's stay in Canton this veranda will be in constant use. It will hold delegation after delegation who will come from far and near to see their candidate and assure him of their party loyalty. From this domestic rostrum Mr. McKinley will probably make numerous short speeches, and he will be often called down to it in the evening to show himself to news bearing messengers.

Mr. Bryan's home in Lincoln has also been put in trim for the campaign. In 1896 Mr. Bryan's Lincoln neighbors saw very little of him, for he was pursuing that remarkable canvass in which he traveled more miles and made more speeches than any presidential candidate ever did before. He has been traveling [illegible] of the time ever since. According to a recent estimate, he has traveled over 200,000 miles since the Chicago convention of 1896.

But it is quite evident that he intends to be at home for at least a part of the time during the coming campaign. One of the most significant indications of this is that he has built a new front porch. Now, a candidate who does not intend to stay at home has no need for a new and a bigger front porch, and this is just what Mr. Bryan has prepared. The old porch, in fact, was a very short, narrow affair that was hardly worthy to be called a porch at all. The new one is substantial, commodious and handsome.

Mr. Bryan himself only smiles when questioned as to his programme. As to the porch itself he is willing enough to talk freely.

"I built it," said he recently, "because the old one was not large enough to suit the needs of my family and myself. Besides, the underpinning was rotting and the structure generally becoming dilapidated."

The Bryan city home faces the north and the porch extends the entire length of the house from east to west. Its dimensions it is fully more than doubles the old porch, or, to be exact, covers a floor and space of 350 square feet. The porch in front, fairly well shaded, will accommodate any ordinary crowd.

The porch is ornately finished, with massive wooden pillars and roomy, stationary seats in each angle. No particular design was followed, and Mr. and Mrs. Bryan acted as the architects.

**We All Might Be Happier.**

"This would be a happier world," said the cynical philosopher, "if more of us got what we wanted and fewer of us got what we deserved."—Indianapolis Press.

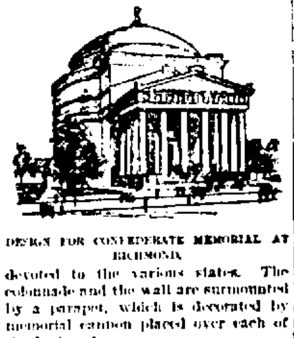
## CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL.

**Beautiful Monument Soon to Be Erected in Richmond.**

Work on the long planned for Confederate memorial at Richmond is soon to be commenced. The committee in charge of raising the funds has reported that $225,000 is on hand and the design for the memorial has been selected. The total cost of the structure is to be over $250,000.

The design gives a very simple exterior, composed of a circular drum surmounted by a dome, the entrance being marked by a large portico, suggestive of Greek architecture. Statues of Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee will stand at the sides of the flight of steps which approach the building and lead to the Doric portico. Directly at the entrance there is a small vestibule leading into the main rotunda, which is roofed by a dome 130 feet in diameter.

The floor of the rotunda is inclosed by an Ionic colonnade 84 feet in diameter. This forms the wall of the rooms



DESIGN FOR CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL AT RICHMOND.

devoted to the various states. The colonnade and the wall are surmounted by a parapet, which is decorated by memorial cannon placed over each of the Ionic columns.

Around the main wall of the second floor are to be placed the portraits of Confederate military heroes and civil leaders. These will be placed directly at the base of the dome and may be viewed immediately on entering the building from the main floor of the rotunda. The portrait hall is encircled by a gallery 25 feet in width, which is open the whole way around so that all the pictures can be viewed from any point. This gallery as well as the rotunda is lighted from a bullseye center at the crown of the dome.

The rooms devoted to the states are grouped around the rotunda between the bays of the Ionic colonnade. The entrances of these rooms are flanked by memorial statues of the heroes of the state to which the room belongs. The office containing the historical library is immediately to the right of the main entrance. It is somewhat larger than the state rooms, and is more than 30 feet in height. It is designed to hold all the historical records and books of the states.

## MOTHER TO STRIKERS.

**Matronly Woman Organizer Who Has Seen Much Trouble.**

One of the most conspicuous figures in the strike of the Maryland coal miners is Mrs. Mary Jones, who is popularly known in labor circles as "Mother" Jones. She is an organizer and is apt to be found anywhere in the country during a strike.

"Mother" Jones is a matronly looking old lady of 60, with plump, red cheeks, pleasant blue eyes and abundant white hair.

As a writer, speaker and propagandist for socialistic doctrines, "Mother" Jones has been successful. She has

"MOTHER" JONES.

been in reform movements for 20 years, mostly in the west, and for some time has been a newspaper correspondent, but her penchant is a strike, the harder the better. No matter where the trouble comes, there she goes—some way, somehow. She always refuses to take any pay for her work and says she does not "help the boys" for what little money she can get.

Four years ago she stumped the state of Georgia for the child labor bill, and she tells some interesting stories about the children between 6 and 10 years working 11 hours a day for about 10 or 15 cents.

She took part in the coal miners' strike of 1894, the American Railway union strike, the textile workers' strike and countless other smaller strikes. When the miners were practically beaten in Arnot last year, she went in and organized the women and children. How she did it no one knows, but for nine months she held those miners together and finally won a settlement. When she left there a few weeks ago, the whole little coal region turned out in a body to see her go. Mrs. Jones says she will not leave the George's creek coal region until the operators consent to meet the miners.

**One Way to Pay.**

Patient—Your bill of 100 marks for visits and 60 marks for medicines is high, doctor, but I've arranged to settle. I'll pay the 60 marks for the medicines, and I'll return all your visits.

# VIEWS OF A CHINAMAN.

**Boxer Outbreak Discussed by Consul Chow Tzchi.**

**NATIVE CHRISTIANS BLAMED.**

**They Have Been the Cause of All Disturbances and Outcries Against Foreigners and Foreign Innovations, Says the Consul—Rivalry Among Missionaries—Russia Not Aiding.**

Chow Tzchi, the new imperial Chinese consul in New York, who gives the following interesting interview to the New York Journal, was formerly secretary of the Chinese legation in Washington:

"I have no late information from China," said the new consul, and there was sorrow in his tone. "My superiors at the legation in Washington are as ignorant as I. We have cabled home repeatedly for news and instructions in the last few days, but no answer has been returned.

"I have sent off another message by way of Tien tsin, with instructions to friends there, in case telegraphic communication with Peking is cut off, to forward it by special courier on horseback. In that way I should secure an answer in from 48 to 60 hours unless the land telegraphs between Tien tsin and Shanghai, the point of landing of the cable, are closed even to government service dispatches. Till that reply comes I cannot tell what is happening or whether a state of war exists or not.

"The Boxer movement," said Mr. Chow, weighing his words with infinite care, "was not important. For 200 years sporadic disturbances, created by members of the Boxer class, have excited the lowest rabble in China to antiforeign demonstrations. It is only significant that the officials intrusted with armed authority in the northern provinces did not promptly and easily suppress this latest Boxer rising and make examples of the robbers and murderers captured. They had plenty of soldiers to oppose the Boxers. They had also the empress' orders. But they did not suppress the Boxers. Why? That will be for somebody high in court circles to explain since the failure of these officials to do their duty has resulted so very seriously.

"In Chi li province, in which are situated Tien tsin and the Taku forts, which are said to have been destroyed by the fleets of the powers, Yu Lu governs as viceroy. It would be Yu Lu then who had direct command over the seven forts at the river's mouth and of the armies about Tien tsin.

"Do I think the empress ordered General Yu Lu to fire upon the foreign ships?" Mr. Chow repeated the question slowly, then answered it decisively:

"I do not. I think the officials of the fort, either on their own responsibility or by the orders of some one of the officials who have shown their sympathy with this antiforeign movement, decided to oppose the passage of any more gunboats and troops. It was the mad act of some ignorant official. Surely people will give to the men at the head of my nation's affairs credit for the possession of more 'sense,' as you call it, than to desire war with the whole world!

"The last direct advices I had from China reached me a month ago," said Mr. Chow. "Both official and unofficial messages informed me that a number of high military and civil officials in the province of Chi li had been degraded for failure to suppress the Boxers' riots and protect the outlying foreign missions. General Nieh was about to march against the rioters when the letters were dispatched. He went at the special command of the empress, it was said.

"The newspapers have told since how General Nieh, after defeating the Boxers and killing many of them, was recalled to Peking and degraded. I do not believe the story about his degradation. He is an able man, and he had honestly carried out his orders. I do not think it is possible that the legations in Peking have been burned or sacked," continued Mr. Chow. "Doubtless they have been attacked by the rioters and roughs—the lowest and most ignorant of our people—but they cannot have been seriously menaced. They have their own marine guards, with machine guns. These would be ample protection against any unorganized mob attack until help could come from the authorities.

"The empress would protect the foreign embassadors and ministers and their attaches at all hazards. There were in Peking at my last advices 30,000 well armed and well drilled troops, commanded by General Tong Fuh Siang, a Mohammedan, who is a progressive man and a friend of the foreigners. Of these troops 20,000 are Manchoos and 10,000 Chinese. The Manchoos would be loyal to the dynasty in any emergency and could and would control the situation. That is why I am certain, no matter how much disorder there may have been in Peking, that the foreign political representatives and most of the business and commercial foreigners will be found safe and sound."

"And the missionaries, Mr. Chow?" The polite and accomplished oriental diplomat paused and reflected before answering. "I'm afraid a good many missionaries and native Christians have suffered," he said slowly. "They were away from the protected places. They were the ones the ignorant and vicious Boxer element most detested. It is these professing native Christians that have been the cause of all the disturbances and outcries against foreigners and foreign innovations," declared the consul, with a good deal of warmth. "And they are mostly a bad lot, too," he added, with distinct emphasis.

"There are 600,000 of these professing Christians of all sects among my countrymen, and I do not believe 600, or, for that matter, even 60 of them are sincere in their professions or the better for their protestations. The missionaries are, most of them, good men of excellent intentions. I do not criticise them or their work. They do much good, undoubtedly, but they unknowingly cause an infinite amount of trouble too. There is great rivalry among missionaries to get my countrymen into their churches. Some of them even pay people a regular salary per month for attending the missions.

"They also take the part of any of their communicants who happen to get into trouble or lawsuits and by appeal to the magistrates secure for them in many instances an undue advantage over their unconverted fellow citizens. Now, if a low class Chinaman thinks he can benefit in a material way by becoming a churchgoer and a Christian, he instantly goes to the missionary who has most influence with the local magistrates and joins his church. Then, under protection of its aegis and backed by its influence, he sets to work to defraud and impose upon his neighbors, confident that if he be arrested or sued the missionary will get him out of trouble.

"Is it strange, when these conditions are considered, that the lowest classes, whose ignorance is absolute, hate and detest the native mission Christian and that their resentment frequently extends to the missionary? They are blankly ignorant regarding all things outside their own environment. They think the foreigners they see among them are the only 'foreign devils' alive, and, stirred up by the lies of the Boxer leaders, who appeal to their terrors and superstitions, they are easily led into a campaign with the extermination of foreigners and their native pupils as its object.

"I do not believe that the empress sympathizes at all with the reactionary movement or that she has been intriguing with Russia. The empress is so supremely high and so hedged about by dignity and exclusiveness that she is inaccessible to those who would warn and advise her. It is doubtful if she has been permitted even to hear of this antiforeign disturbance until its results have terrified some of the great functionaries who contributed either directly or indirectly to the releasing of a force which they could not control.

"I do not know whether Russia has been giving the Boxers moral support or not. I should say it is unlikely. Even the lowest Russians would not associate themselves with such degraded people as the Boxer element. Still, there may have been intrigues in court circles which resulted in the passive noninterference of our government. It is inconceivable to me that the disturbances were not promptly suppressed at the very outset. The officials had the authority and the soldiers, if they only had the desire."

## BOUND TO SEE PARIS FAIR.

**Kansas Girls and Boys Secure Money For Trip in Unique Ways.**

Two unique parties from Kansas will visit the Paris exposition this summer. One is a party of Kansas girls from Reno county and the other is a crowd of students from the State university at Lawrence, Kan. The girls, about 50 in number, comprise what is known as the Paris Exposition club, and they themselves have raised the money necessary to take in the exposition, says the Independence (Kan.) correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean. In May, two years ago, Mamie Davis called a meeting of her girl chums in the little town of Reno, on the prairies of western Kansas. Miss Davis addressed the assembled girls as follows:

"Girls, we must go to the Paris exposition, and I have hit upon a plan to save enough money to enable all of us to go. We don't need a new dress every few weeks, because our dresses don't wear out. It is just a change we want, isn't it? Now, let us change dresses with each other and save the dress money that our folks give us and put it in a common fund to spend on a trip to Paris."

The girls decided to form the club, but kept it a profound secret. They called upon their parents for dress money just the same, but they never bought anything. They just changed dresses with each other. The only difficulty encountered was that Lydia Wilson was larger than any of the rest, and it was hard to get any of the other girls' dresses that would fit her, but by altering them considerably the difficulty was overcome. In this way each girl has saved $250, which they consider is sufficient to show them all the sights of the exposition.

The other crowd of Jayhawkers who will see the exposition is composed of students of the State university at Lawrence, Kan. They are going to make their money by selling stereoscopic views along the way. They will be under the management of Philip S. Elliott, who graduated from the law school of Kansas university this year. They left Lawrence for Paris a few days ago. There are 25 of them, just enough to fill a car. They did not take any money with them, but are confident they will reach Paris all right. At towns of any size their car will be switched off, and the students will canvass the place. They get their views in large quantities from New York and make 100 per cent on their sales. They expect to leave New York about July 1 and will remain in Paris about a month. This will bring them back about the middle of August. Then they are going to begin selling views again and work their way back to Kansas before school [illegible] Sept. 1.

In November next Lord Wolseley will complete his term of office as commander-in-chief of the British army, which post he has held since 1895.

According to the decree of March 10, 1899, in Paris, the speed of automobiles has been fixed at 12 miles an hour in the streets and 16 on the road.

# SUPPER FOR THREE.

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People throughout the district of Shropshire were in the habit of speaking of my Uncle Thomas Taylor as a miser, but this was a slander on the character of the man. Over in Lincolnshire, many years before my story opens, he had been made the victim of a designing rascal and left heavily in debt. He meant to pay every shilling he owed and in time he had a receipt in full from every creditor. He had worked hard, lived poorly and pinched his pence for years, and the people of Shropshire, not understanding his worthy motive, called him a miser and were not at all neighborly.

When I went to live with my Uncle Tom for a year he was out of debt and had money in the house. He was a buyer and seller of live stock, and often he was away and I was alone on the little farm. No help was employed. The man had got used to living alone and doing for himself and he made no change when able to do so. It devolved upon me to cook, milk the cow, and care for the pig and the poultry, but I still had time on my hands for fishing and roaming about. One October day, as my uncle was preparing for a trip which would take him three days or more, he overhauled his money box and counted up its contents, which amounted to £259. This box was always kept buried in one corner of the cellar, and after the count it was replaced. We had never talked of robbers but once, and then Uncle Tom had cautioned me not to betray the hiding-place of the box unless to save myself from torture. A five pound note and a handful of silver were always kept in an old dish on the top shelf of the pantry, and if hard pressed I was to offer that.

The day turned out dismally, and it began to rain soon after noon. The day probably made me nervous, for I found myself thinking of robbers and wondering if I had not better remove the money. Buried where it was a robber might search all day and not come across the spot, but towards night I dug up the box and carried it out in the rain and thrust it among the roots of a rose-bush growing beside the kitchen door. Then I took the old dish from the pantry and covered it up in the hole where the box had rested. I had no good reason for making the change, and after making it was angry with myself for being so silly. We had no firearms of any description about the house, and though the doors were fastened at night a push from a strong arm would have carried any of them off their hinges. Before night came on I had finished my out-door work and was feeling a little more cheerful. It was close upon six o'clock, and I was eating a bowl of bread and milk by the light of a candle, when the kitchen door opened and in walked a stranger. There was plenty of tramps about, and some of them were nervy fellows, but it struck me at once that this fellow was a more dangerous character. He had an ugly, determined look on his face, and as he smiled at me across the table, it brought out a cruel expression around his mouth.

"Well, sonny," he began, after a look around, "you don't seem to have no word of welcome for a visitor."

"Who are you?" I asked.

"As to that, names don't count. What I wants is a cheerful welcome—supper—a pipe—a mug o' something—perhaps a bed. I begs yer parding fur not knockin' on the door, but ye needn't furgit yer manners 'cause I did. Am I invited to supper?"

I asked him to sit down to the table, and a minute later I placed a bowl of milk and a half a loaf of bread before him. He ate ravenously and without a word between mouthfuls. For five minutes I had a good look at him, and I sized him up as a bad man.

"More!" he growled, as he finished what I had given him.

There was another half a loaf and a full pan of milk. He filled his bowl and emptied it twice over, and when he had finished it he pulled a dirty pipe from his pocket and said:

"There's tobacco lying around here, and I want a pipe o' it before I begin to talk."

My uncle always kept a box of smoking tobacco on the shelf, and I reached it down. The fellow looked at me in a very ugly way as he filled and lighted his pipe, and he had taken a dozen whiffs before he thickly observed:

"The uncle is away and you are all alone. I've come fur the money in the house. If you gives it up without any nonsense I takes it and goes on. If you don't I ties you up and burns your feet with the candle 'till you thinks you is a Tophet. Whichever way it is I'm bound to git the boodle, and if you've got sense you won't make me trouble. Will ye give it up?"

"There is no money in the house," I boldly replied, looking him square in the eyes as I said it.

"Tut! tut! boy, but don't give me any such yarn as that. Tom Taylor always leaves money behind him when he goes out. It's fur you to hand it over within three minutes or take the consekences, and them consekences won't be very funny, I can tell you!"

I was afraid of him, you may believe, but yet not so badly as to think of giving up the money box at his simple demand. He was regarding me with a crafty, cruel look, and I was about to deny that there was any money in the house, when the door softly opened and a man sprang into the room and dealt the stranger a blow on the head that tumbled him off his chair like a bag of sand. Before I could make out what manner of man the new arrival was he knelt upon the other and called to me:

"Here, boy, find me some stout lashings for this fellow's ankles and wrists and I'll soon make him harmless."

Under the idea that the new arrival was an officer of the law, and was making the other his prisoner, I ran for the clothesline hanging at the door, and in two minutes he had his man securely tied. Then he drew the still unconscious form to one side and straightened up to his full height. He was also a tough-looking customer—too tough-looking to be an officer of the law, as I reasoned. He was not so tall as the other, but much stouter, and his voice was not at all pleasant as he said:

"Now, you cub, don't sit there like a fool, but stir around and put on supper for me! D'ye imagine I ain't hungry after an all-day's tramp through rain and mud?"

"There's only milk to be had," I said, from the far side of the table.

"I must have better than that!" he growled. "You have meat and 'taters and flour in the house, and no doubt you can cook. Away with ye and git up a good meal!"

Yes, we had meat and potatoes and flour, and there was also coffee in the canister. There was no fire in the stove, but I kindled one and went to cooking. I could have rushed across the room and out of the door at any moment, but strangely enough the idea never came to me. It would have been the plan of a bright boy to make a bolt for it, get the money from under the rose bush and skip to the village for police assistance, but things had come upon me so suddenly and so queerly that I moved about as one in a dream. The ruffian who had been assaulted soon recovered consciousness, and when he discovered what had happened he was more than furious. While the two had no acquaintance, they certainly belonged to the same ilk. This was made plain by the words of the last arrival when he said:

"It's no use kicking, old man. I've been intending to visit this crib for many months past, but I never got around to it 'till now. Now when I gits here and finds a bloke in possession and about to lay hands on the boodle, why my plan is to prevent him if I can, and I think I have. When I has the cash in my pocket and an hour's start the cub here can cast you loose."

In the course of half an hour I had supper on the table for the man, and he sat down and ate with tremendous appetite. As he ate the other cursed and threatened, but neither addressed a word to me. Not a scrap of food was left on the table as the man shoved back, bit a piece off a plug of tobacco, and then turned to me to say:

"Boy, there's money in this crib, and I'm here to git it. Bring it out at once."

"Uncle Tom took every shilling with him," I replied as I stood before him.

"Eh? Eh? So Uncle Tom left no money behind? Maybe he didn't, but I'm going to have a try for it. The stove is good and hot, and after you have taken a seat on it two or three times perhaps you'll remember that Uncle Tom left a snug bit of money behind!"

"Take off these cords and let's make a fair divy of it," coaxingly suggested the fellow on the floor. "I know how to get at the boy and the money. He was going to give it up when you jumped in to play a dirty trick on a square man."

"Will you hand me over the box?" demanded Number Two, paying no attention to the other's words.

"There is no box in the house."

"Boy, I'll burn you alive!" he hissed at me across the table. "Don't lie to me, 'cause I know yer lyin'. I'm here for the box, and I'd have it if I had to do for half a dozen fools like you. Will you bring it out?"

I was about to offer to go down cellar and unearth the dish I had planted in place of the box when the kitchen door opened for the third time. The man at the table had his back to it, while I saw first a hand grasping a short iron bar. Then came the arm—the body—the head and feet of a man, and the arm reached out and delivered a blow which sickened me as it fell upon the bare head of the man at the table. Over he went with a crash, and I saw before me a man even more rough in dress and tougher in general looks than the two who had preceded him.

"They shouldn't have done it," he said, as he shut the door behind him and looked about the room. "This was my job, and if two such blokes as these tries to cut me out they must take what I gives 'em. I'll tie this one up as a match for the other."

There was plenty of cord left for this purpose, and in two minutes he had my second caller alongside of the first. Then he turned to me and ordered me to prepare him a supper. He was by far the ugliest of the trio, but when Number Two came to his senses and joined Number One in cursing and abusing him he only laughed at them. I should have tried to get out of the house after his advent, but he purposely cut off the only way of retreat. He had much to say to the men, giving them as good as they sent, but not a word to me until he drew up to the table. Then he gave me a sharp looking over and said:

"I never hurts a kid unless the kid wants to be hurted. Then I hurts him in a way to cripple him for life. If you don't want to be hurted you will git out the old man's money box afore I have done eating."

"There is no money box in the house," I replied.

"That's so, and I'll swear to it," added the two men on the floor in chorus.

"I begs yer humble parding," continued Number Three as he leered at me, "but I has to differ with you. It's either the money box or I takes you in hand and teaches you to speak the truth. Come, now, but be lively about it."

"There's a dish down cellar with a little money in it," I said, as he began devouring the food, "but Uncle Tom has no money box."

"Yer needn't say no more!" growled the man as he pointed his finger at me. "In about two minutes I'll be ready to attend to your case. If ye gits cut and slashed and burnt don't blame me for it."

Then a silence fell upon us all, and for the next two minutes I could hear every beat of my heart. I was getting terribly frightened, and had almost made up my mind to give up the box, when the kitchen door swung back with a bang and in walked four policemen from the village station. Each one had a pistol in his hand, and the man at the table wheeled around to realize that he had no show. The two on the floor broke out with rejoicings.

"Well, gents," said Number Three as he turned to his knife and fork, "I'm no fool to fight four men, and when I finishes this grub we'll take a walk together and have no hard feelings about it. The three of us dropped in here to git out of the rain, and we'll drop out 'cause we wants to git wet."

It was the last comer who had been seen prowling around and spotted as a suspicious character, and the police had tracked him about until they located him at Uncle Tom's. The three were taken away together, and on my testimony they got five years apiece in prison. The first two had nothing to say, but the last one savagely growled:

"If I'd only gone at the kid and made dog's meat of him afore supper I'd have got the money and bin a mile away afore the beaks showed up."

## THEY MET A "PUGE."

BY M. QUAD.

The old farmer with the spectacles on his nose had spent ten minutes reading a card tacked up on the market house when the red-faced policeman sauntered up and observed:

"I see you are reading about the scraps to come off before the Knock Out club to-night. Do you think of attending?"

"Not by a jugfull!" was the prompt and hearty reply. "No, sir, I don't want nothin' more to do with fighters, nor my son Moses don't either."

"Been getting into trouble with a 'puge'?" queried the officer.

"You might call it trouble, and I guess it was. Moses and me was comin' to town with a load of 'taters about a month ago, when we seen a feller comin' on the run down the road. It was purty hot weather, but he was all bundled up like winter. As soon as we sees him Moses says:

"'Dad, that's a critter as has bin up to some badness in town, and I guess we'd better stop him.'

"'All right, Mose,' says I. 'He's a purty hefty lookin' kuss, but I guess you kin git away with him. If you can't, then I'll help.'

"I stopped the team," continued the old man with a sigh, "and Moses jumped down and spit on his hands and got ready for bizness. I rayther expected to see the feller jump the fence and take to the fields, but he cum right along as sassy as you please. When he got up to us Moses squared off and told him he was a prisoner. He kinder smiled at fust and was goin' to pass on, but Moses got in front of him and says to me:

"'Dad, watch my left. I'm goin' to let fly fur the pint of his jaw!'"

"Then you know something about the ring?" said the officer.

"Mose does, but I don't. He jest hauled off and let fly, and the next thing I saw was Moses turnin' cartwheels up the road. It seems that his left didn't reach. The other feller's did, however, and Moses was still playin' circus when I jumped down and squared off and swung my right."

"But you must know something about the ring," persisted the officer.

"Nope—not a blamed thing!" replied the farmer. "Me and Moses used to think we knowed suthin' 'bout swings and punches and jabs and upper cuts, but we was all wrong. I swung for the feller's jaw, but I landed on air. Then he swung fur mine, and his duke loosened every tooth in my head and all the hair on top of it. I was sleepin' away when a feller cums along and wakes me up and I gin him a dollar to go arter Moses and git both of us into the wagon. Arter we had drawed a long breath and found we wasn't dead Moses looks up in sorrow to me and says:

"'Dad, did the same locomotive hit you, too?'

"'It did, my son—it did,' says I.

"'And hadn't we better go home fur repairs?'

"'That's what we've got to do, Moses. We also want about a week to figger on this thing. You let fly with your left?'

"'I did, and a second later my bull body was flyin'. You swung with your right, didn't you?'

"'I did, Mose, and that was the last I remember fur half an hour.'"

"You must have run up against a 'puge' who was running his six miles and back," said the officer.

"Yes, I reckon it was that way," replied the old man, "but it took me and Moses just three weeks to figger it out, and he still hollers out in his dreams every night and seems to be goin' into a decline."

A hospital for the treatment of inebriates upon strictly scientific principles is to be established in Boston. In honor of our promoted leader it will bear the name of "Willard." The president of the corporation is Rev. Edward Everett Hale, and many well known names appear in the list of the members of its executive committee and board of directors. "A hospital under expert medical direction," says a circular sent out by the management, "having every opportunity for outdoor recreation, where the patient can go for private treatment at moderate rates, was one of the cherished plans of Miss Frances Willard." Plans for opening this hospital are already in operation. A fine country place has been selected and the directors are now raising funds to establish and maintain such an institution.—Union Signal.

## WHAT MADE HIM POOR.

Aged Victim of Drink Declares That the Saloons Were His Downfall and Ruin.

An old man rapped at a door, and when it was opened by the gentleman of the house he said he was hungry, and begged something for his breakfast. He said he would willingly do some work to pay for it. A good meal was given him, which he ate as if he was really very hungry. When he was about to go he stood with his old hat in his hand, his thin, gray hair blown by the wind. His face was thin, and wore rather a piteous expression. Said he:

"I thank you sincerely for this food. I was hungry. And, while I thank you,

MADE HIM POOR BY THE USE OF STRONG DRINK.

I want to warn you against coming into the condition I am in. When I was young I worked hard, and made money. I spent it in the saloons. I put hundreds of dollars there. Now I am too old to work. I must wear rags for clothes, and beg for a living. The saloons drive me out and give me nothing. Last night I was driven from one and would have been in that terrible storm but for the kindness of a man who let me sleep in his shop."

He is only one of many made poor by the use of strong drink. It is, indeed, a deceiver, and no respecter of persons.—Selected.

## SAVINGS BANKS IN SALOONS.

An Experiment Which Is to Be Tried by the Russian Government—Will Be Watched with Interest.

The Russian government is encouraged by the rapid increase in the number of savings bank depositors and the amount of the deposits, which has followed the opening of many new offices or branches of savings banks, to attempt still further to stimulate the practice of making provision for ill health or old age, and preventing the dissipation or waste of surplus earnings. To this end it is proposed, among other things, to open savings bank agencies in connection with all government establishments for the sale of intoxicating liquors. That is certainly a novelty, and it moves a prominent financial and commercial paper in this country to remark that the suggestion of such savings banks seems to savor of irony.

But need it be considered absurd or ironical to advocate the opening of places for savings in connection with drinking saloons or liquor stores? Is that not just where they are most required? Would not more men refrain from spending their money for strong drink if they found in sight, where they went for that purpose, a bank for savings, making its appeal to prudence and reason?

Of course, on the other hand, there would be the danger that if a man's bank deposits were at hand when he was in a drinking place late at night, to draw his savings to squander them for liquor. That would be most unfortunate, but is it reasonable to suppose that the tendency in that direction would be half as strong as the opposite and salutary influence toward prudence and sobriety?

The question is at least an open one, and if the Russian government shall try the experiment, on a large scale, the test will be of the utmost interest to temperance workers all over the world. If anything effective can be done to check the use of strong drink and the waste of money in saloons by multiplying places for receiving savings deposits the fact ought to be known as soon and as widely as possible.—Cleveland Leader.

## INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

French Scientist Carefully Studies the Effect of Alcohol on Plants.

The general effect of alcohol on the human system is too commonly demonstrated to make special experiment necessary. Plants, however, cannot obtain this particular drug so easily, and their behavior when alcoholized must be made a subject of scientific investigation. Such a study has been made by Louis Adrien Levat, who describes his experiments in the Revue Scientifique.

His investigation took place in the gardens of M. Hildebert Richard at Avignon, France, and its result is not such as to warrant the administration of alcoholic liquids to plants, unless it is desired to put a speedy end to their existence. Alcohol, in fact, seems to act on the plant more quickly and fatally than on the man. Says M. Levat, in his report:

My experiments were made on two adult geranium plants in full leaf and flower, 17 months old, sprung from the same plant, growing in two pots of the same form and equal dimensions, and containing the same weight of moistened alluvial soil.

These two plants were first observed on the 10th of August last, after which time they stood in a sheltered place in identical conditions as regards air and light. On that day, at six p. m., the plant A, the less vigorous of the two, having several leaves bordered with yellow, was watered with 27 centiliters (about one-half pint) of spring water. The plant B, the more vigorous, with normally green leaves, was watered with 25 centiliters of diluted butylic alcohol.

On the next day, August 11, the plant B had symptoms of turning yellow in all its leaves, which had a peculiar odor, very different from that of the normal plant, and slightly etheric. The watering was repeated at the same hour.

On August 12, although the plant A had grown more vigorous (the yellow border tending to disappear from the leaves, and its stem remaining vertical), the stem of the plant B fell over at right angles, the calyx bending and the flowers touching the edge of the flower-pot. The petals began to drop off and the leaves all turned toward the ground. At the same time melanosis (blackening) appeared on all the leaves.

On the 13th all the leaves on the plant B, still drooping downward and almost entirely covered with melanosis, folded up and clung stiffly to the stalk. The sepals of the calyx were dried and blackened, and all the red petals had dropped off. The last watering took place the evening of the 13th; and on the following morning, although the plant A was superbly green and filled with blossoms, the plant B, after absorption of 80 centiliters of alcohol, showed a notable decrease of nutrition and a lethargic aspect approaching coma.

I did not push the alcoholization any further, and after taking up the plant B, I examined sections of the stem, branches and roots, and found that they had undergone profound modifications. All the tuberous tissues were of a dark wine color, and the whole was impregnated with alcohol. Microscopic examination showed a stoppage of the circulation and modification of the stem with obliteration of most of the medullary rays. The rootlets, dry and burnt, had turned reddish black. Some parts had kept green in the main stem, but the stoppage of circulation was complete in the branches.

The parts that seemed to have suffered most in the organism of the alcoholized plant were the bark, the radicular tunic, the leaves and the flowers.

Thus, the experiment shows that the absorption of butylic alcohol at 9 degrees by a full-grown red geranium, to the amount of 80 centiliters, suffices in four days to affect the plant with alcoholism, which was shown by a notable weakening of the vegetative life and symptoms of poisoning, with a special odor throughout all parts of the plant, partial burning, melanosis and geotropism of the leaves.—Literary Digest.

## GLEANINGS.

Leeches are instantly killed by the blood of smokers according to the testimony of a physician in St. Giles.

There remain at present only two states that do not have scientific temperance instruction laws, Virginia being the last one to legislate on that subject.

The bishop of London has accepted the position of president of the Church of England Temperance Benefit Society, in succession to the late Canon Ellison.

Tobacco injures the voice, and the best singers abstain from using it before a public appearance, and sometimes for several weeks before some special effort.

Oh! that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains! that we should with joy, pleasure and applause transform ourselves to beasts!—Shakespeare.

Druggists and hotel keepers who keep liquor for sale are placed in the category with regular liquor dealers, bartenders and professional gamblers by the grand lodge of odd fellows, and will be excluded from the benefits and society of the great order. The question was formally acted upon at the convention held in St. Paul June 14.

The bottle of wine was supplanted by the Japanese custom at the launching of the steel towing schooner Bryn Mawr at South Chicago on June 12. Miss Elizabeth M. Utley named the ship, and as it started down the ways she opened a cage containing four white doves, which flew away. This custom will be observed with all the boats of the Carnegie fleet.

It is said that the Mississippi river and its tributary streams are now lower than they have been for nearly half a century.

In ten years the descendants of two rabbits will number 70,000,000.


# White Fruit House

The year just past has been a prosperous one, but we expect this year will still be better for the trade. We have laid in an extraordinary large line of goods, which we purchased at the very lowest cash price.

SUGARS ADVANCED ½C POUND.

Choice C Sugar, 5c lb. Coffee A Sugar, 6c lb.
Choice Yellow Extra C Sugar, 5½c lb. Best Granulated Sugar, 6c lb.
Cut Loaf Sugar, 6c lb. Powdered Sugar, 6c lb.

COFFEE. COFFEE.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides, you can see what you are buying, as it is home and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Rio, Green, 10c lb. Our Best Roasted Rio, 14c lb.
Very Best, Green Rio, 13c lb. Bonifacio Package, 12c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb. Roasted Java, 30c lb.
Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb. Roasted Mocha, 32c lb.

TEAS. TEAS. TEAS.

There has not been any change in this market during the year. The tax remains the same.

Good, Young Hyson, 25c lb. Best, Imperial, 50c lb.
Extra Good, 40c lb. English Breakfast, Best, 50c lb.
Very best Young Hyson, 50c lb. Good Oolong 35c lb; best 50c lb.
Gunpowder, good, 35c lb; best 50c lb. Japan Tea, 40c; best, 50c lb.
Tea Dust in 1 lb package, 25c lb.

CANNED GOODS.

The peach crop has been very small, there will be no eastern peaches and California will supply the trade.

California Green Gages, 14c can. Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 8c can.
California Egg Plums, 14c can. Cleaver Sugar Corn, 8c can.
California Apricots, 16c can. Egyptian Cream Corn, 10c can.
California Peaches, 16c can. Early June Peas, 11c can.
California White Cherries, 25c can. String Beans, 8c can.

DRIED FRUITS.

The market on dried fruits has been affected the same as canned goods.

California Raisins, 8c lb. Evaporated apples, 8c lb.
Best California Raisins, 10c lb. Domestic Apples, 5c lb.
California Apricots, 18c lb. Pitted Cherries, 18c lb.
California Prunes, 5c and 8c lb. New Currants, 8c lb.
No. 1 Raspberries, 25c lb.

FISH FOR LENTEN SEASON.

Family White Fish, ½ bbl., $1.60. Best Mackerel, kit, $2.25.
Fancy White Fish, kit, 50c. Scotch Herring, keg, $1.25.
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.10. Holland Herring, keg, 90c.
Mackerel, kit, $1.50. Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c.
Labrador Herring, 2c each. Summer Cured Cod Fish, 5c.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon. Machine Oil, Dark, 25c gal.
Boiled Linseed Oil, 65c gallon. Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Raw Linseed Oil, 60c gallon. Fish Oil, 60c gallon.
Castor Oil, 70c gal. Lard Oil, 60c gallon.
Machine Oil, bright, 30c gallon.

MAPLE SYRUP, OTHER SYRUPS AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 30c per gallon. Good New Orleans Molasses, 30c gal.
Best New Orleans, 60c gal. Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gal.
Maple Syrup, 75c per gallon. London Maple Syrup in bottles, 25c.

WINES AND LIQUORS, FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon. California Angelica, 90c gallon.
Kelley Island Port, 90c gallon. California Muscatel, 90c gallon.
California Sherry, 90c gallon. Wines in bottles, 25c and 50c.
German Kuemmel, $1.00 gallon. Whiskies, new, $1.00 and $1.25 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 50c. Whiskies, old, $1.60, $1.75 and $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Pay Car Fine Cut, 35c lb. Horse Shoe, Plug, 45c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 45c lb. Battle Ax, 2c plug; J. T. Plug, 18c plug.
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 50c lb. Standard Navy Plug, 5c plug.
Our Hart Cigars, $1.00 per box. Bamboo Smoking, 25c lb.
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box. Golden Star Smoking, 28c lb.
Tar Cigars, $1.25 per box. Mail Pouch, 45c lb.

CANDIES OF ALL KINDS.

Pure Stick, per lb, 9c. Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb.
Pure French Mixed, 8c lb. Bon Bon Fruit, 20c lb.
French Mottoes, 12c lb. Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb.
Gum Drops, 5c lb. Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb.

Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloth, Linoleums and Window Shades

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. The whole corner is devoted to these goods so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each. Linoleum, good, $1.00 yard.
Window Shades, extra, 25c each. Linoleum, best, $1.00 yard.
Window Shades, best, 35c each. Floor Oil Cloth, good, 25c yard.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 25c. Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c yard.
Rag Carpet, home made, per yard, 40c. Ingrain Carpets, good, 30c yard.
Brussels Carpet, good, yard, 50c. Ingrain Carpets, best, yard.
Brussels Carpet, best, yard, 80c. Extra Supers, per yard 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 30 per cent. on above goods.

# White Fruit House.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.



# GRAIN-O

THE FOOD DRINK

Coffee injures growing children, even when it is weakened. Grain-O gives them brighter eyes, firmer flesh, quicker intelligence and happier dispositions. They can drink all they want of Grain-O—the more the better—and it tastes like coffee.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

Office 'phone 261. Residence 1047.

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15 WEST WAYNE ST.,

Practice Limited to Disease of

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Hours—10 to 4. Telephone 413 Main.


Much American wealth is gradually going permanently abroad. It is said that a large number of our millionaires are thinking of settling for their lives in Great Britain.


The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday

| From Ft Wayne to | Leave | Arrive |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Valparaiso and Chicago | *5.40 a.m | *5.30 a.m |
| Plymouth and Chicago | *3.50 a.m | *7.15 p.m |
| Chicago | *4.55 a.m | *9.22 p.m |
| New York and Washington | *5.40 a.m | *3.25 a.m |
| Youngstown and Pittsburg | *5.40 a.m | *3.25 a.m |
| Toledo and Lima | | *12.00 m |
| Canton and Pittsburg | | *4.00 p.m |
| Valparaiso and Chicago | *7.30 a.m | *10.40 p.m |
| Valparaiso and Chicago | *12.15 p.m | *12.05 p.m |
| Canton and Pittsburg | *11.25 a.m | *3.20 p.m |
| Plymouth and Chicago | *4.00 p.m | *7.25 p.m |
| Lima and Cincinnati | *5.30 a.m | *7.15 p.m |
| New York and Washington | *1.15 p.m | *4.00 p.m |
| Pittsburg & Philadelphia | *7.45 p.m | *4.00 p.m |
| Pittsburg & Philadelphia | *9.30 a.m | *1.20 a.m |
| Pittsburg & Philadelphia | *4.45 p.m | *10.30 p.m |
| New York and Washington | *4.45 a.m | *10.19 p.m |
| Valparaiso & Chicago | *10.15 a.m | *4.40 p.m |

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA Ry.

In effect June 17, 1900.

NORTH BOUND.

| | |
| --- | --- |
| *For Grand Rapids and north | 11.35 p.m |
| " " " " " | 6.00 a.m |
| " " " " " | 4.15 p.m |
| *From Richmond arrives | 9.00 a.m |
| SOUTH BOUND. | |
| *For Richmond & Cincinnati | 7.00 a.m |
| " " " " | 6.45 a.m |
| " " " " | 7.00 p.m |
| *From Grand Rapids arrives | 6.30 p.m |

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

Wabash Time Table in Effect June 3rd, 1900.

GOING EAST.

| | |
| --- | --- |
| No. 2 Fast Eastern Express, daily | 5.50 a.m |
| No. 6 New England Fast Mail daily | 11.45 a.m |
| No. 24 Atlantic Express daily | 6.47 p.m |
| No. 18 Peru Accom. daily arrive | 9.57 a.m |
| No. 20 Toledo Accom. Sunday only | 7.00 a.m |

GOING WEST.

| | |
| --- | --- |
| No. 19 Indianapolis Express daily | 5.50 a.m |
| No. 7 St. Louis Express daily | 9.57 a.m |
| No. 5 Government Fast Mail daily | 5.40 p.m |
| No. 3 St. Louis limited daily | 8.20 p.m |
| No. 51 Peru Accom. Sunday only | 11.20 p.m |

Telephones—Home-Bell No. 0.

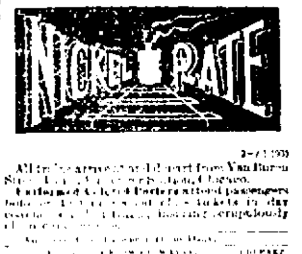
FINDLAY, FORT WAYNE AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

DEPART.

| | |
| --- | --- |
| No. 2 Mail and Express (except Sunday) | 7.07 a.m |
| No. 22 Local Freight (except Sunday) | 5.00 a.m |
| No. 6 Mixed (except Sunday) | 2.00 p.m |
| No. 4 Robison Park Special (Sun. only) | 7.00 p.m |

ARRIVE.

| | |
| --- | --- |
| No. 7 Mixed (except Sunday) | [illegible] |
| No. 3 Mail and Express (except Sunday) | [illegible] |
| No. 21 Local Freight (except Sunday) | [illegible] |
| No. 1 Robison Park Special (Sun. only) | 10.55 a.m |




All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Station, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] Cars on Nos. 2, 4 [illegible] New York [illegible]

[illegible] Dining Station [illegible] Cars at opposite [illegible]

For rates and information, address C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway—Fort Wayne Branch.

| SOUTHWARD. | ARRIVE |
| --- | --- |
| No. 452 Way Freight | 3.50 p.m |
| No. 446 Cin. Express and Mail | 11.25 a.m |
| No. 440 Detroit and Ind pls Express | 4.50 p.m |
| NORTHWARD. | DEPART |
| No. 452 Way Freight | 8.55 a.m |
| No. 446 Through Freight & Mail | 11.55 a.m |
| No. 440 Detroit and Ind pls Express | 5.00 p.m |

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.

| | |
| --- | --- |
| No. 31 leaves (except Sunday) | 7.35 a.m |
| No. 41 (daily except Sunday) | 4.15 p.m |
| No. 45 leaves (Sunday only) | 4.30 p.m |
| No. 171 Local Freight | 5.30 a.m |

NORTH.

| | |
| --- | --- |
| No. 40 arrives daily (except Sunday) | 11.45 a.m |
| No. 42 (daily except Sunday) | 10.25 p.m |
| No. 44 (Sunday only) arrives | 10.15 a.m |
| No. 170 Local Freight | 1.00 p.m |

# SABBATH SERVICES.

**THE SEEDS OF RELIGION, A LESSON WHICH JESUS MADE PLAIN BY THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER.**

### PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor Public worship with sermon, followed by communion at 10:45 a. m. No evening service. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:45 p. m.

Westminster church, West Berry street, two and one-half squares from court house Communion service, following sermon at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 12 m.; Senior Christian Endeavor, 6:45 p. m. No evening service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets, J. C. Breckenridge, pastor- Services Sunday as follows: Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school teachers' meeting at 8:30 p. m.

Third Presbyterian church, corner Calhoun and Holman streets, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., pastor- Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m., Mr. O. B. Fitch superintendent; morning service at 10:45, subject of sermon, "A Patriot of the Olden Time;" Covenant Bible school at 2:45 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. No other evening service. On Saturday, the 14th inst., the ladies will establish a Saturday market in the church parlors, where bread, cakes, salads and other good things will be for sale.

### ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church, Rev. S. Wagenhals, pastor- Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30; Luther league at 7. No evening service. There will be a meeting of the teachers on Thursday evening to study the Sunday school lesson.

Christ's Evangelical Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. L. J. Motschman, pastor Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:45 a. m., "Opportunities and How to Use Them" will be the theme of the sermon. There will be no evening service. There will be a congregational meeting for the transaction of important business week from Sunday morning.

Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets, C. F. W. Meyer, pastor Sunday school at 9 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. No evening service. Catechetical class Wednesday.

### CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson Street Church of Christ, Edgar William Allen, pastor—10:30 a. m., sermon, "Children and Little Dogs;" 8:00 p. m., subject, "The Prodigal of Fort Wayne." The evening service will be held in Masonic Temple. All who will sing in the chorus are invited to the Temple at 7:30; Christian Endeavor at 6:45 at the Temple; Wednesday night, mid-week service; subject, "A Mother's Plea for Her Afflicted Daughter." Friday, 2:30, Ladies' Missionary society meeting; Friday night, Bicycle club.

Bulletin of the West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ for the week beginning July 8: Lord's day services: Lord's day school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m., third sermon on the "Principles of the Kingdom of Heaven;" preaching, 7:45, topic, "How Much Is a Man Better Than a Sheep?" Mid-week services: Wednesday evening, prayer meeting; topic, "Our Burden Bearer;" Psalms 55, Matt. 11:28-30. Ladies' Aid will meet Thursday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Dygert, 40 Miner street. They will give a tea from 5 to 7 p. m. Choir practice Friday evening. Zach A. Harris, minister.

### FREE METHODIST.

Free Methodist church, East Creighton avenue, Rev. P. Wilbur Botts, pastor—Preaching Sabbath morning at 10:30, followed by social services; Sabbath school at 3:00; Bible class taught by the pastor; preaching at 7:30 Mid-week meetings: Monday evening witness meeting to be held at the residence of George Green, No. 300 East Creighton avenue; Tuesday evening class meeting; Thursday evening, prayer meeting.

### REFORMED.

St. John's Reformed church, John H. Bosch, pastor—Sunday school at 9 a. m., morning services and preaching at 10:15 a. m.; regular monthly meeting of ladies' society at 2:30 p. m. During the months of July and August there will be no evening services. Regular meeting of Sunday school teachers Thursday evening.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. R. Zeitman, D. D., pastor—Sabbath morning service at 10:30; evening service 8:00 o'clock; Sabbath school 9:30 a. m.; Young People's meeting, 7:30 p. m.; mid-week service Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock; monthly meeting of the Woman's Aid and Missionary society Thursday, 2:30 p. m., July 12.

Salem Reformed church, next to postoffice—Morning services and preaching at 10:30; Sunday school at 9:30; there will be no evening services. The Ladies' Aid society will hold their monthly social at hall in rear of church next Thursday afternoon. P. Ruhl, pastor.

### UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Hermer and East Lewis streets.—Rev. J. W. Lake, pastor. Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., Allen A. Bowser, superintendent; Busy Bees' meeting, 2:30 p. m., Mrs. C. H. Piatt, superintendent; Y. P. C. U., 6:45 p. m. Preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. The special subject for the evening will be "The Lebanon Convention."

The Y. P. C. U. will hold their monthly business meeting Tuesday night at 7:45.

Prayer meeting Wednesday night with W. H. Woodruff leader.

The Ladies' Aid Society will be entertained Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. E. Woolry, No. 82 Green street.

### EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets.—J. H. Evans, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; German preaching, at 10:30 a. m.; English preaching, at 7:45; Y. P. A., at 6:45 p. m., subject, "The Power of Small Things." Allen Roser, leader.

Mid week services.

Prayer meeting Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 7:45.

Ladies' Aid Society will meet Thursday evening in the church to hold their regular monthly business meeting.

### RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

There will be a meeting for men at 3 p. m. on Sunday and testimony services, with a brief address by F. M. McCoy, of the Ohio Wesleyan University. Bible study at 4 p. m. The devotional committee will conduct a meeting at the school house on South Lafayette street at 7:30 p. m. The regular monthly meeting of the committee of management will be held in the association rooms on Monday evening. J. W. Burns, superintendent.

### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist. Services at 10:30 a. m. in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street. Subject, "Life." Golden Text, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that heareth my word, and believeth on him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation, but is passed from death unto life." John, 5:24.

### EPISCOPALIAN.

The services at Trinity Episcopal churches tomorrow will be at 8 and 10:45 a. m. The Sunday evening services will be omitted during the hot months. St. Andrews' mission, South Wayne avenue, Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Alfred Grindle, superintendent. A. W. Seabrease, rector.

### BAPTIST.

First Baptist church, Rev. I. I. Henson, pastor. The pastor will preach as usual morning and evening. Short services at night. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior, 4 p. m.; B. Y. P. U., 3:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening; Young Men's chorus, Thursday evening; Boy's brigade, Friday evening.

Immanuel Baptist church, Vogeley hall, Monroe avenue; Rev. S. H. Cain, pastor. 9:15, Sunday school; Frank Stewart, superintendent; 10:45, sermon by the pastor; "The Wedding Garment." 3, Mission Sunday school Dr. Harrod, superintendent. 7:45, sermon; "the Duty and Beauty of Honoring God." Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:45.

### CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church. Rev. J. M. Seymour, of Norwalk, Ohio, formerly pastor of Plymouth church, will occupy the pulpit at the morning service at 10:45. No evening service. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., and Endeavor meeting at 6:45 p. m.

South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland. Preaching services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; themes, "Christ's Claim Paramount," and "The Merchandise of Wisdom." The Lord's supper will be observed at close of morning service. Special music. Bible school, 9:30 a. m. Junior Christian Endeavor, 3 p. m; Senior C. E., 6:30 p. m. Mid-week prayer and praise service Wednesday evening at 8, topic, "Bread Cast Upon the Waters." The Ladies' Aid will have their tea at the church on Thursday afternoon. D. T. Williams, pastor.

### Y. W. C. A.

There will be services at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon at the parlors of the Y. W. C. A., on West Berry street, conducted by the Epworth League of Wayne street M. E. church.

### METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Services at Wayne street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor: 9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30, communion service; 12, classes; 3 p. m., Junior league; 6:45, Epworth league; 7:45, sermon by Rev. W. H. Daniels, presiding elder, Fort Wayne district. Music by chorus choir, Mrs. Grosman, director.

Berry Street M. E. church.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Rev. W. H. Daniel, presiding elder of Fort Wayne district, will preach at 10:30 a. m., and administer the communion, it being the first quarterly meeting for the year. General class, 3 p. m.; Epworth meeting, 7 p. m.; sermon by pastor, 8 p. m. Quarterly conference convenes Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock. Rev. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Trinity M. E. church; Rev. Charles E. White, pastor. Services on Sunday will be as follows: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; F. A. McMaken, superintendent. At 10:30 a. m. the pastor will preach, using as a theme, "Emergencies and Men." Classes will meet at noon, the Junior Epworth league will hold their session at 3 p. m., Senior Epworth league will meet at 7 p. m., and the pastor speaks again at 8 p. m. Rev. W. H. Daniel, presiding elder of the Fort Wayne district, will preach on Wednesday evening, and will hold the quarterly conference at the close of the sermon. The Epworth League will give a lawn social at the residence of Mr. Twining, adjacent to Lawton park, on Thursday evening.

Simpson M. E. church—Sabbath school, 9:30; sermon, 10:30; Junior league, 2:30; Senior league, 7; sermon, 8. Prayer meeting as usual Wednesday evening. Rev. T. J. Johnson, pastor.

St. Paul M. E. church, Walton avenue; Rev. B. Sawyer, pastor- Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30; class meeting at 12 m.; Epworth league, 6:30 p. m.; preaching at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m.

### GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Phillip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street—Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor. Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.; services (English), 7:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street Rev. H. Chr. Luebr, pastor Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

St. Paul's on Barr street—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets Rev. J. F. Miller, pastor. Services, 10:00 a. m.; services for children, 2:00 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

### ROMAN CATHOLIC.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital)—Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith—Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception—Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bitter, chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant. Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison—Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovin, assistant. Sunday services: Mass at 7:15 and 10:30 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets—Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw—Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth streets. Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor. Morning mass at 7:45 a. m.; high mass with sermon at 10:00 a. m. and vespers at 3 p. m.

## CLOWNS WITH CIRCUSES

Heroes Even in the Dressing Tent Teaching the Circus School.

[New York Post.]

The clown, who now approaches with the circus, is a hero in the circus as well as out of it—to the circus boy, at any rate. When the circus was at Madison Square Garden last year there was a circus rider of tender years not more than 8—with it. His father and mother were riders; and, in certain states, where the law permitted it, the child had a part in the act. Dressed in spangled white flashings, he rode a white horse bareback he leaped through hoops, and he was hoisted to the shoulders of his father and so carried at a mad pace around the ring. This was all a pleasure to him; but it was his ambition to be a clown.

He was not permitted to appear in Madison Square Garden; the Gerry society agents were too formidable. And this distressed him very much, as appeared one night in the dressing room, when his father and mother were in the ring, and he could hear the applause, rising muffled to where he was. He turned "flip-flaps" and "hand-springs" for awhile; but one of the acrobats put a stop to this distraction with: "Here, Johnnie; quit that! You'll sprain your ankle doing that on this hard floor." The child stopped without a word, and sat down on a trunk, where he sighed, and fell into deep thought.

"Penny for your thoughts," was said to him.

He wanted the penny, so he spoke up quickly. "I was thinking I wished I was a clown. I'm going to be a clown when I grow up."

"What do you want to be a clown for? Isn't riding good enough for you?"

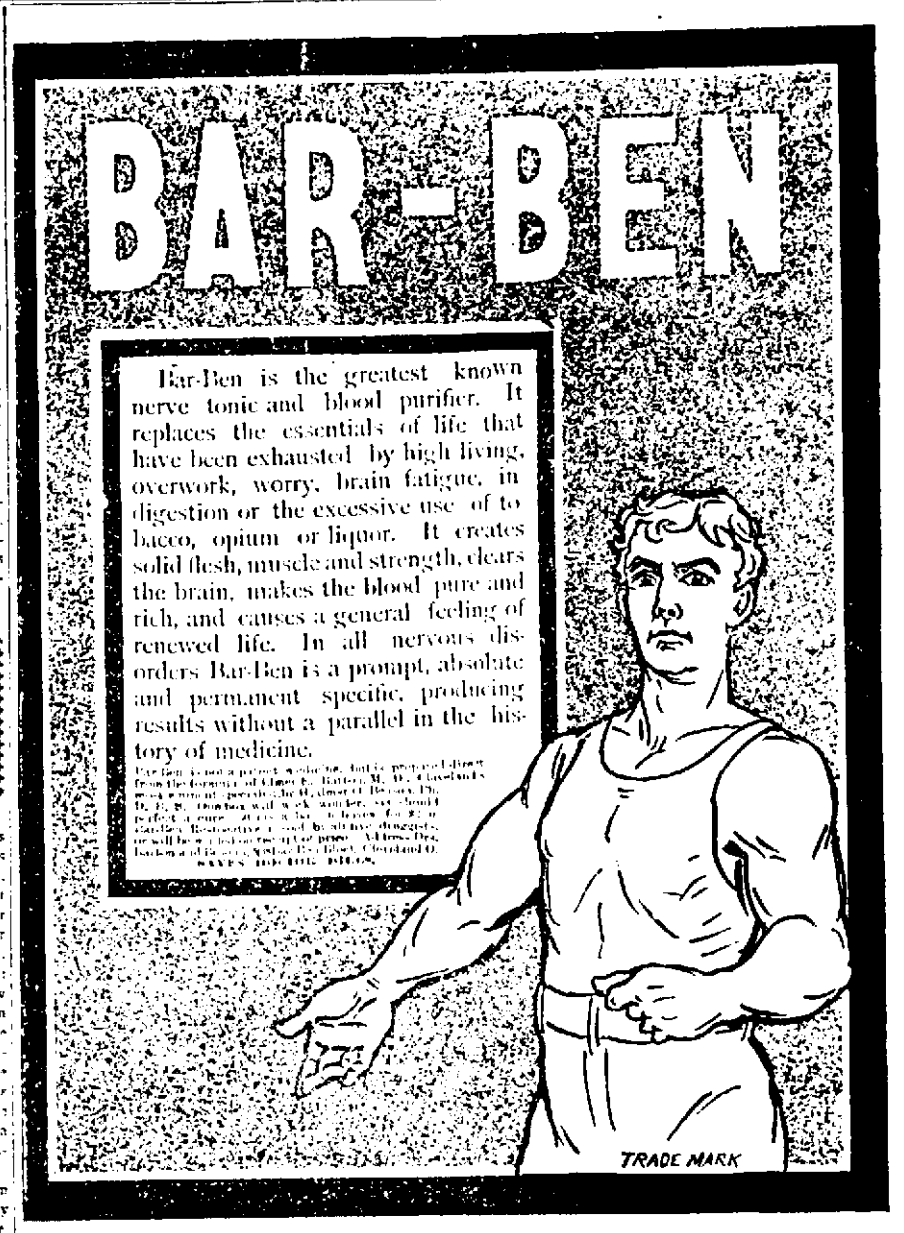
"The clowns get more hands," (applause) the child answered knowingly. "There's more fun in it, too. I'm not going to be a rider. I'm going to be a clown." He had, indeed, been practicing the "flip-flaps" with that ambition; and now the circus people say that he continued to do so all season long, and to spend odd moments on the parallel bars between the afternoon and evening performances. A clown, as everybody knows, must be more skillful at everything than anybody else.

There are half a dozen or more children with every large circus, and they have no opportunity to get an education save in the winter time. The circus school is something of a problem every season. Some kind-hearted man, however, usually gives his time to teaching the children, and school is kept on the benches in the big tent after the afternoon performance. More often than otherwise the teacher is a clown; the clowns seem all to be good-hearted fellows as might not be expected.

With a large circus two seasons ago there was a well-bred and educated clown, who taught gratuitously all summer. The children were appreciative and attended regularly; at any rate, the clown was in control, and would compel both attendance and attention. When the performers were about to disperse, the children surprised him one afternoon in the big tent and made him a small present accompanied by a great wreath of flowers. It was all the compensation he got; but the people say that he counted it sufficient.

## HIS RANK NOT APPARENT.

The rank and file on the Modder river were a short time temporarily forbidden to bathe and sentinels were posted on the banks to look for surreptitious swimmers. One of the sentinels caught sight of a swimmer, who persistently ignored his summons to surrender to arrest. At last the bather emerged from the river; the furious sentinel advanced upon the dripping figure and claimed a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primmer. "Confound you," was the reply. "Can't you see I'm an officer?"—Chicago News.

### AMMONIA FOR FAINTING.

Fainting in public is dangerous under any circumstances and it takes on new perils in a certain Broadway restaurant. There only a few nights ago a man who had been ill for some time was overcome by the heat and he lost consciousness for a few moments. His companion, who had been dining with him, had walked to the cigar stand. The waiter, observing the man's condition, told the proprietor, who set at work to resuscitate him in the manner customary whenever patrons of the establishment lose consciousness from the usual causes. It must be said in his defense that few of them faint from the same cause that overcame this man for a few seconds, but it is evident that they are all treated in the same way. The proprietor brought a small brown bottle that seemed to contain whisky and the sick man's friend thought that it would do no harm for him to apply it, particularly as the unconscious one showed signs of recovering. But whisky was not the reviving fluid in the brown bottle. It was raw ammonia—which was poured into the man's nose in all its original strength. If of course had the effect of reviving him, although the process was so heroic that he nearly fainted from the pain in the adjoining drug store, to which he was taken for treatment. It required the care of a physician during two weeks to counteract the effects of the forcible means of reviving consciousness employed in this restaurant. The proprietor regarded all protests against pouring ammonia into a man's nostrils as captious criticism. He declared that he always used that remedy when his customers fainted and could not see in what particular it was objectionable.—New York Sun.

## WHAT MEN WILL DO FOR LOVE

If it is not literally true that, as Shakespeare says, "love is merely a madness," it is at least true that "love is blind and lovers cannot see the follies that themselves commit," for if they could many of them would be shock d into sanity as quickly as they lapsed into folly.

A story is told of a Mr. Selwood, a wealthy young Englishman, who fell madly in love with the daughter of a county magnate. His suit was hopeless, for the girl was already promised to a wealthy and middle-aged friend of her father, whom she was compelled to marry. That he might at least be near her, the young lover applied for and obtained the position of footman in her husband's household, and in

this humble capacity he served him loyally for more than twenty years, until, on his master's death, his loyalty was rewarded by the hand of the woman he had waited for so long.

There is apparently no medicine of which a lover not capable, as was illustrated a few years ago by a German baron. This foolish lover had his right hand amputated because by the purest accident it had struck the girl he loved and brought tears of pain to her eyes. Another lover, whose courage had jokingly been called in question by the girl he loved, put it to the proof by walking, armed only with a walking stick, into a cage which contained two fierce lions, and remaining there until he had disposed of a meal of five courses.

A more worthy test of courage, however, was that by which one of the leading French advocates of today won his wife and happiness. As a young man, when he was one of the wealthiest and idlest of the gilded youth of Paris, he sought the hand of a beautiful girl, his inferior in wealth and station. The maid, however, decided to listen to him until he could come to her, not as a butterfly of fashion, but as a serious worker. This decision, which was final and inshakable, wrought a complete transformation in the lover. He cut him. If entirely adrift from his old life and began to study law as if his bread depended on it, and when, six years later, he again asked the question it was as a successful barrister and one of the most promising deputies in the French parliament.—Philadelphia Times.

During 1899 Spain bought 67 vessels in England, most of them for Bilbao.

## PETER'S PENCE OF PILGRIMS.

During the first six months of the "Holy Year," 100,000 pilgrims from every part of the Christian world have made their way to Rome. They brought with them in Peter's pence £1,520,000, but hopes are expressed in the Vatican that the sum will reach £1,000,000 before the end of the year. The institution of Pope Boniface VIII. in the Middle Ages is still proving its usefulness at the end of the nineteenth century.—London Daily Mail.

## IN HIS LINE.

A clergyman was traveling along a country road in Scotland one day in winter on a rather lean, lean horse, and wearing rather an odd looking cap and large camlet cloak, when a gentleman came along, riding a fine horse, which scared at the preacher and his horse. "Well, sir," said the gentleman, "ye wud scare the vera de'il." "That, sir," said the preacher, "is my business."—Philadelphia Bulletin.


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The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

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A Birmingham (England) man claims to have succeeded where Maxim and others have so far failed in inventing a flying machine.